FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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[illegible] Editors from Chatham County.

We [illegible] winter almost, as the weather [illegible] extremely cold for the last 10 days, which has done considerable injury to the [illegible] a great portion of it. There is not [illegible] the county to sow again. The garden [illegible] that were up are nearly all killed. The [illegible] is also nearly or quite all destroyed, [illegible] of it was killed in January, the balance [illegible] last few days. The Farmers in this [illegible] that this very cold weather, [illegible] warm February, may be the [illegible] of the Chinch Bug, that have been so destructive to our grain crops for the last two [illegible] they increase for a few years [illegible] know not what the end will be.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BLADEN COUNTY, March 13, 1857.

[illegible] Wright, Esq.—DEAR SIR:—I [illegible] observed several pieces published in the Wilmington papers at various times within the [illegible] ten or fifteen years, professing to give an [illegible] of the Battle of Elizabethtown, Bladen [illegible], in your Address a short time [illegible] Moore's Creek, that you made an allusion to the same subject. From this fact, I suppose you may be possessed of valuable information respecting the battle. If so, you will confer a favor by answering the following questions through one of the Wilmington papers:

Through what counties did the Whigs pass, and with what success did they meet in beating up the Tories previous to the engagement? At whose house did they eat their last meal before [illegible]? Where did they hold their council [illegible], and the names and number of the men [illegible] of the horses and baggage? At what ford they crossed the river, in what way, and what was the plan of attack and watchword? What was the number of men in the Whig ranks, and the names of their officers, especially the commanding officer? The date and result of the battle, and the number of killed and wounded on [illegible]? The number of Tories encamped in Elizabethtown, also of another division of the same party stationed a few miles from the battle [illegible], and the names of the officers commanding it? What were the movements of both parties immediately subsequent to the battle? Where did the Whigs get their first meal after the battle?

BLADEN.

[illegible].—We understand that a gentleman named Carson, of Rutherford, N. C., on the [illegible] inst., took a mule to Union C. H., for sale. He came across L. Fowler, who finally purchased the mule for $80, Carson taking payment in $10 [illegible] Fear N. C. bills. Through the persuasion [illegible] named Hunt, the first bargain was cancelled, on condition that Hunt would find another [illegible]. This he did—the parties pretending [illegible] strangers to each other. The second purchaser proved to be a brother of the first, named [illegible]. Having secured his object, Carson came [illegible] and tendered some of his money [illegible] payment for goods. It was pronounced counterfeit—and all his bills were of the same description. [illegible] in company with a friend, Carson returned to Union, saw the party and succeeded in getting $100 in good money. The parties, we [illegible], were then turned over to the laws, to [illegible] with according to the facts and the [illegible]. It is supposed by Carson that Fowler had [illegible] $1,000 of this Cape Fear money.

Price of Negroes.—A friend of ours, says the Montgomery Mail, who knows the parties mentioned, hands us the following, as explanatory of the present high price of negroes here. If a hand can make $700 in North Carolina, or Virginia, raising tobacco, he is of course worth more to his owner there, than he would be to the planter here, even with cotton at 12 cents.

It is well known that the tobacco-raising portions of the States named above, furnish a majority of the negroes brought for sale, to this part of the Southwest.

[illegible] Prices Paid for Tobacco.—It [illegible] from unquestioned authority, that [illegible] A. Slade, of Caswell, N. C., and his two [illegible], have sold their entire crops of tobacco, [illegible], to a Lynchburg manufacturer, for the extraordinary price of $35 per hundred lbs. Captain Slade, we are informed, estimates his crop at 18,000 or 20,000 lbs. It is the product of the labor of some ten hands. If it should turn out to be 20,000 lbs., he will realize from each [illegible] the unprecedented sum of $700. Can the cotton fields of Louisiana, the sugar plantations of Cuba, the rice fields or the turpentine districts of the Carolinas, boast of larger profits?

[illegible].—There is one peculiarity about the Chinese, and that is they don't know when they are whipped. It matters not how soundly they are beaten, the moment the firing [illegible], they post a courier to Pekin informing [illegible] that the brigade of Mounted Tom [illegible], backed by the Heavy Gongs, have just [illegible] glory to the Sun and Moon. Chusan [illegible] by the British in about three hours. [illegible] could "get behind a fence," [illegible] a courier to the Emperor, stating that after "utterly defeating" the enemy [illegible], they had returned a third time, and the [illegible], after six days' hard fighting, and strewing the ground with their corpses, had at last been obliged to retreat; and he added that when he heard this his hair stood on end at the daring [illegible] the villains;" when Tinghae fell, he proclaimed [illegible] had become outrageous, and [illegible] indignation against them;" [illegible] that he "would exterminate the [illegible]" but when the attack on the [illegible], his prudence got the mastery,—[illegible] at the beginning of the action, tumbled [illegible], was nearly drowned, and as [illegible] he was fished out, committed suicide by swallowing gold leaf.

DIED,

[illegible] 17th inst., MRS. LOUISA BURROUGHS, [illegible] of the late [illegible] Burroughs of Va. [illegible] the Revolutionary war. She was a member [illegible] Church, and for twenty-[illegible] and consistent christian.

[illegible] inst., Mrs. CHARLOTTE ROBINSON, relict of the late John Robinson, aged 60 years.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

Since the last annual meeting, the work on your Road has been prosecuted with as much vigor and to as great an extent as the means at the command of the Board of Directors would justify. Ten miles have been graded, and the 7th section, which completes the 1st Division, (viz: to Little River,) has been put under contract. The remainder of the Road, say 30 miles, will be ready for contract during the present month. The surveys have all been made, and the line located with sufficient accuracy for an approximate estimate of cost. The Engineers are now engaged in refining the line and staking it out permanently for the contractors.

In less than two months after the last annual meeting, the contract which we had with Messrs. S. Seymour & Co. was abandoned by them, and they left so few notes in the Engineer's department that it was necessary to re-survey the whole of the 2d and 3d Divisions. And the Board are satisfied that a large amount has been saved by so doing. For our Engineer finds that by changing the line at one or two points, it will be much improved and a better grade obtained. One of these points is near Little River, where, although we throw away a portion of the work done by Seymour & Co., which cost only $300 to $400, we save from four to five thousand dollars. And we have on the whole line a maximum grade of only 30 feet to the mile against the trade, with less excavation and embankment than was estimated for by the contractors' Engineer with a grade of 45 feet to the mile.

The causes which led to the abandonment by Messrs. Seymour & Co. of the contract, and the course pursued by the Board in consequence, were fully laid before you at a called meeting held on the 6th of June last, and as the action of the Board was then unanimously approved of, it seems useless to go over the ground again.

The contract with Seymour & Co. included all the engineering, and when the work was given up by them, it became necessary for us to organize a corps of Engineers. The Board elected as Chief Engineer Mr. J. P. Robertson, who had so efficiently discharged the duties of Superintending Engineer. And on his being called to take charge of the W. & M. Road, Mr. Fleming Gardner was elected to fill his place. Both of these gentlemen have discharged their duties to the entire satisfaction of the Board, and have, by their industry and skill, rendered most valuable service to the Company.

The books and vouchers of the Treasurer have been examined by a Committee of the Board, and found to be correct.

The report of the Treasurer, marked A, shows that the whole amount subscribed to the capital stock is $241,232 10. It also shows the amount subscribed and the amount paid by each stockholder; and it is to be regretted that his list shows so many delinquents. The whole amount is now due, the work is going on, and money is required. It is hoped and believed that those who are behind will immediately come forward and pay up.

The report of the Treasurer, marked B, shows the present condition of the Company; from which it will be seen that since its organization $91,335 92 has been expended.

The Board congratulate you on the removal of some of the chief obstacles in the way of our progress. First, stock-jobbing stockholders, who controlled the company; second, *bogus* Rail Road builders, who for a time did the same; third, the *hope* of State aid—which paralyzed our energies by making us believe that Hercules would help us, when we were not trying to help ourselves. These are now out of the way, and we know and feel that we are to do the work ourselves. We can do it, and we will.

By way of encouragement to some, and of information to others, let us consider some of the benefits expected from the completion of this road.

All must admit that a very large portion of our most valuable trade has been cut off from us by the N. C. Road. Now the only way to regain that trade is to go to the N. C. Road after it; and fortunately for us, it so happens that the coal fields are directly in our way, placed there as it were to aid us in our efforts. We cannot get to the N. C. Road without getting first to the coal fields, and once there we are certain to go on,—and once there very much of our trade would flow back to us. Our old customers who now haul their produce from 10 to 40 miles to the N. C. Road, would haul the same distances to our Road at Deep River, and come down to their old market, where they know everybody and everybody knows them. This would be the beginning of our commercial advantages. The advantages to result from the development of the coal and iron are many and various, and cannot fail to suggest themselves to every mind. We are at present chiefly interested in knowing the quantities and value; the quantity as bearing upon the transportation of our Road; the value as bearing upon the amount of exchange we may expect from our position, and the facilities which our Banks can afford.

The amount of exchange in which we are interested, and which must be paid out and left in the State for our benefit and that of the whole State, (no matter who may own the mines and realize the net profits,) will be just equal to the cost of mining, transportation, shipping, &c. On coal this would be $4 per ton, and on iron at least $20 per ton. If 500,000 tons of coal were shipped, $2,000,000 of exchange would have to be created. If 50,000 tons of iron were shipped, $1,000,000 of exchange. We have four Banks, and will be within two hours of the makers of this exchange, and a large part of the money will be paid out in this place. It is certain then that three-fourths or nine-tenths of the exchange will go into our Banks. This is exclusive of the profits of mining which will accrue to such owners of mines as reside in this State.

The following data as to quantity were obtained from Prof. Emmons, (as he had them from actual measurement of the different veins in the shaft at Egypt,) and the calculations were made in his presence and had his approval. The first vein reached, of iron ore, is the argillaceous oxide, 6 feet thick and about 380 feet from the surface. This will give 18,000,000 tons of ore to the square mile, which will yield 6,000,000 tons of Rail Road iron, and that at $40 per ton would yield $240,000,000. 70 feet below this is a vein of 4½ feet coal, then 1½ feet shale, then coal, then Black Band ore, then coal again, then black Band,—making in all six feet of each, or 18,000,000 tons Black Band and six million tons of coal. Black Band is the ore from which the celebrated Scotch pig iron is made, and it has never been discovered (out of Scotland) except on Deep River. 18,000,000 tons of this ore will yield 6,000,000 of Scotch pig, now worth in N. York $32½ per ton; but put it at $20, and we have $120,000,000. The 6,000,000 tons of coal at $8 per ton (it is now worth in Charleston $12,) would be $48,000,000; making in all $408,000,000 in value, and 18,000,000 tons of transportation from one square mile; and the Professor thinks that from 60 to 100 square miles are so underlaid.

Hear what he says as to the facilities for the manufacture of iron on Deep River from this coal and iron:

"But, one word more respecting facilities for the manufacture of iron upon the Deep river. It has been supposed that Pennsylvania must enjoy a monopoly in the manufacture of this indispensable metal, in consequence of the extent of her possessions, and the vast amount of anthracite which she can employ. Of the extent of her resources in this respect no one can doubt. She can make iron cheaply by her anthracite, but no cheaper than it can be made on Deep river by bituminous coal or coke; and coke-made iron will be as good as that made by charcoal, in consequence of the purity of the bituminous coal on Deep river. And in the manufacture of coke, I believe products of distillation may be obtained which will more than pay the cost of making the coke. But this is a matter to be tried, and does not properly come in for consideration now. What I wish to say is, that in the coal of Deep river, the manufacturer has all the material he can want for this purpose; and if a better article of iron can be made from coke than by anthracite, then, in a district of equal extent, North-Carolina has advantages over Pennsylvania, for the manufacture of iron. In proof of this, I repeat that she has, 1st. The peculiar ore of the coal fields: 2d. The magnetic, specular and haematitic ores of the primary and palaeozoic rocks in immediate proximity; 3d. The use of coke by which to make the iron; 4th. A fine agricultural region for the cereals, and 5th. A milder climate and rivers both for moving machinery and transportation, which is unobstructed in the winter. The cost of living, and the means for conducting the business, will be much cheaper. These advantages are too obvious to require comment or farther explanation."

And he might have added, that there is no iron and coal region in Pennsylvania or out of it, that can be reached so cheaply by rail roads. Now if one-tenth part of these calculations and advantages are true, (we believe the whole of them are,) it is enough for us. It is enough to satisfy us that the coal and iron are there in abundance, and that they will be worked, whenever a way to market is opened. Our road is a way—in fact it is *the* way, and we should devote all of our energies to its early completion.

It is *the* way because it is the shortest, the quickest, the cheapest and the most certain. It is cheaper by half than any other R. R. that can be projected. It is shorter by half, quicker, more certain, and full as cheap as the Deep River Navigation can be. Boat-owners of experience say that coal cannot be transported from this place to Wilmington for less than 75 cts. per ton; if that be so with free navigation, it must cost at least $1 from the mines to this place by the locks and dams, making $1 75 for transportation. To this add 50 cts. per ton (a little less than is paid on the Schulykill Navigation) for tolls, and you have $2 25 from the mines to Wilmington. By the road the coal can be brought to this place for $1 per ton, from here to Wilmington 75 cts., and 25 cts. for contingencies, making $2 per ton from the mines to Wilmington—25 cts. per ton less, and no more handling than by the River, for the line of our road descends into the valley of Deep River, with a grade of only 30 feet to the mile, (which is the maximum grade on the whole line.) The side tracks can be run right up to the pits, and the coal dumped immediately into the cars, and the same motive power that takes the trains from the point of loading, will bring them to the River at Fayetteville, where the coal can be dumped into a Boat. This can be done in four hours from the time of leaving the mines, which is at least 24 hours sooner than it can be done by the Deep River Navigation. The process of loading the Boats at Deep River, and at this place are precisely alike, in both cases the coal is carried from the mines to the Boats by Rail Road. None of the shafts or slopes are opened on the bank of the River, nor can they be, they are and must be from ¼ of a mile to five miles from the River, the only difference then is in the distance from the shaft to the boat. In one case the coal is transported 40 miles by rail, avoiding the dangers and delays of a lock and dam navigation, and saving from 24 to 48 hours. In the other case it is transported from ¼ of a mile to 5 miles by rail, and then has to encounter this navigation. There is no more handling or trans-shipment in one case than in the other.

We have, then, nothing to fear from the competition of any line that can be projected. If the mines are worked we are certain of as much transportation as we want. And if we have that, our stock will be the best paying stock in the country. No road or other mode of transportation has yet been constructed to a coal basin at a less cost than $5,000,000. And yet from actual survey and calculation, our very competent Engineer reports that for $1,000,000 our road can be built complete, and equipped so that it will transport 500,000 tons of coal per annum. Now, at the very moderate rate of $1 per ton on this we have $500,000 as the gross receipts from coal alone. From this deduct 50 per cent., or one-half—which is more than the average on all the roads in the country—for wear and tear, expenses, and keeping the road in thorough repair, and we have $250,000, as the net profit; which is 25 per cent. on the cost. The actual average cost of transportation of coal on the Reading Road for the last five years was 69-100 of a cent per ton per mile. This includes every thing, all kinds of expenses, and keeping the road-way and machinery in perfect order. On our road, in consequence of the grade and single track, it would cost something more, say 1 cent per ton per mile. On that road, the actual cost being only 69-100 of a cent per ton per mile, they are obliged to charge 2¼ cents per ton per mile to enable them to make a dividend of 6 per cent on their immense capital of $23,000,000. If the coal transported on that road, which is worth from $4½ to $6 per ton, will bear 2¼ cts. per mile for 93 miles, the coal to be transported on our Road, worth from $8 to $12 per ton, will certainly bear 2½ cts. per mile for 42 miles. From this take the actual cost of 1 ct. per mile, and you have 1½ cts. per mile of net profit, which on the length of our Road would give you 63 cts. per ton. Thus 500,000 tons would yield 37½ per cent. on the cost of the Road. This calculation works out better than the other; but either is good enough, and the common argument against calculated profits, (viz: that they have so often failed,) will not apply to this road.

All the roads that have been projected in the Southern States, have based their calculations of business and profits upon the gradual development of the agricultural resources of the country through which they pass, and upon the travel, mail pay, &c., in the amount of which they have most generally been deceived, and having nothing else to rely on, their figures have failed. But in our case, in addition to all these resources, which other roads have, and which have not been taken into the account, we have all of the inexhaustible quantities of coal and iron, which are even now ready to be transported.

The capitalist then, and the people of the Town and County, and the Town and County themselves, may safely count upon a rich return from their investment. But the people of the Town and County may expect and will receive much, very much, greater benefits than dividends. The simple expenditure of the amount of money necessary to build the road, will add very much to the trade and to the value of all the products of the County. But the completion of the Road will enhance the value of their property beyond any conception. From the experience of other places, it is safe to say, that in five years from the completion of the road, town property will have advanced 100 per cent. and county property 50 per cent. It may not be too much to say, that the increased value of town property alone, will be more than the whole cost of the road. By the building of the road, our trade, which is now languishing, will be revived, and our banks, being strengthened by the exchange they will receive, will be able to extend their discounts. Enterprise of all kinds will be stimulated, and we will soon be a new people—a people with full confidence in ourselves—a confidence which will not allow us to stop at Deep River, but will take us on until we tap the N. C. Road, and recover the trade we have lost, chiefly by our own liberality, and by our confidence in the liberality of others.

That we will recover the lost trade, and the trade which has been vastly increased since we lost it, by the stimulus of the N. C. Road, is beyond a doubt, for by our Road there will be a saving of 150 miles of Rail Road transportation over any other route, on all the products west of the point of intersection with the N. C. Road, which is equal to 16½ cts. per bushel on wheat. And the people of Western N. C. will not submit to that tax for the sake of keeping up the N. C. road, or any other road. They will seek the nearest market, for nine out of ten will tell you that the nearest market is the best for the farmer. Having reached the N. C. Road, and having turned back the trade current into its natural channel, and finding that instead of losing our money (as some said we would) it is paying us four-fold, and in many ways, we will step across and strike right up the valley of the Yadkin in the direction of the plaster beds and salt works of Virginia, throwing out as we go along a branch to the Lime kilns and Iron mines of Stokes.

We have an abiding confidence that these anticipations will soon be realized; for, by our amended Charter, Counties can subscribe. We have called upon Cumberland to take $100,000. And judging from the views expressed, and the prompt and unanimous action taken by the Magistrates in ordering an election, there can be no doubt about the subscription being made. And if Cumberland comes to the rescue and puts her shoulder to the wheel, we are safe. $150,000, in addition to what we have, will complete the graduation and bridging, furnish the cross-ties, and put the road-way in readiness for the iron. That done, we can have no difficulty in negotiating our bonds for the superstructure and rolling stock. The prospects of our road both as to business and profits, will secure for our bonds a ready sale. And the large dividends we can earn will soon enable us to pay them off, and leave us with a property that will pay 50 instead of 25 per cent.

Let us then push on the work with vigor, and accomplish what has not yet been accomplished in North Carolina without State aid.

C. B. MALLETT, President.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1857.

MEETING OF THE RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Western Rail Road Company was held in the Town Hall on Monday last—Col. John MacRae Chairman and John M. Rose Secretary. A large majority of the stock was represented.

The Report of the President was read; and as it presents matters of interest to the stockholders and the public, we have obtained a copy and insert it in another part of this paper. It was unanimously adopted by the Company.

The following preamble and resolution were also unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is understood that several of the owners of Mineral lands on Deep River have intimated to the President and Directors a desire to dispose of portions of their mineral interest to this Company:

Resolved, That this meeting is gratified to learn that some of the owners of these lands have at length been aroused to the advantages of a connection with our Road; and that the President and Directors be authorized and requested to make such arrangements of the kind as may be mutually advantageous.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

President—Charles B. Mallett.

Sec'y and Treasurer—John M. Rose.

Directors—George McNeill, A. A. McKethan, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, Wm. T. Horne, Wm McLaurin, John H. Cook, Hon. James C. Dobbin, and Jas. Kyle.

The meeting adjourned after electing the officers.

The Special session of the Senate was closed by adjournment on Saturday last.

The substitute for the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, which was adopted, is not materially different from the original, meets the views of the Administration, and it is supposed will be accepted by the British Government.

Among the appointments confirmed we notice that of Francis A. Thoroton of North Carolina, to be Consul at Aspinwall, New Granada.

THE VOTE OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—It is perhaps not surprising that there should be a diversity of opinion as to the propriety of the county of Cumberland subscribing to the Coal Fields railroad. There are men who oppose every thing in which they cannot see a direct personal advantage to themselves. There are men who are quite willing that others than themselves should spend their means in making public improvements, and quite willing to reap the advantages thus to be derived by all. And there are men, rich men too, who are dreadfully afraid of taxes. And we fear that such men as these are not the only ones who are secretly working to prevent the people of Cumberland county from voting a subscription to the rail road.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication, and we have heard of another like it. It was mailed in Fayetteville to a gentleman residing in a remote part of the county, who happens to be a warm friend of the rail road and of the county subscription to it. (Though dated "Fayetteville," it is understood to have been written by a citizen of the county.) The supposed author is said to be capable of writing and spelling correctly, and as he has chosen not to do so, we give him the benefit of a literal copy:—

FAYETTEVILLE March 7th 1857

to the voters of Cumberland County

fellow citizens

Beware of the danger to which you are approacheing you will soon be call upon to vote for or against a taxation on the county of $100000 to build a rail road to Fayetteville if you vote for that taxation on the people of cumberland and the voters of Fayetteville are increased about 300 votes that number added to the number which they now have Fayetteville will then have a majority of voters in the County & that will give them the power to Tax the people of the county when & where they please & there will be no end to the taxation of the people, they may tax the people to build up Fayetteville they may Tax the people to build steam boats to carry the coal to market with as much propriety as I understand it as they can Tax the people to build rail roads, this is an Idea that many have never thought of & I as one that is deeply interested do earnesly hope that every voter in cumberland County will camly reflect on the subject before they cast their vote for, I believe that it will be one of the most important election that ever was held in the county, I verily believe that cumberland County is on the very verge of ruin if the people vote for that taxation

A VOTER

There may be people in the county ignorant enough to be frightened at such a tale as the above; but the one to whom it was addressed happens to be more intelligent.

The leading idea of this anonymous voter is, that if the rail road is built the population of this town will be increased about 300 votes, and by that increase the town will have a majority of the voters and thus be enabled to oppress the people of the county with heavy taxes. We have no doubt that the increase will follow the building of the road; but it is to be expected and desired that the county population will increase also. But if not, why should this frightened voter anticipate oppression? The county now has, and always has had, a majority over the town, yet the county has not voted to tax the town improperly. To-be-sure, the town is taxed to build bridges in the county, whilst the county is not called upon to help build bridges in the town. But the town is in a measure benefited by the county bridges, and considers the tax no hardship. And so, if the county has never oppressed the town, though it has the majority, why should it be feared that the town, even if it should ever get the power, will play the tyrant more than the county? Did any body ever hear of a large town oppressing the county which surrounds it? Does Petersburg oppress Dinwiddie county? Does Richmond oppress Henrico? Baltimore city oppress Baltimore county? Philadelphia city, or New York city? or *any* city? Not that ever we heard of.

And there is a very sufficient reason why they do not, and why Fayetteville, if it had 100,000 inhabitants, would not lay high taxes on the county, viz: that *Fayetteville will have to pay her full share of all the taxes laid.* This *argumentum ad hominem* was either overlooked by this voter, or, what is more likely, he carefully omitted it from his epistle.

The fact is, that Fayetteville has already taxed herself, *and paid the tax*, for the interest on a subscription of $100,000 to the rail road; and if this County subscription of $100,000 shall be agreed to, Fayetteville will have to pay her full share of that also. That is, provided a tax is ever required. The rail road company agrees to pay the interest for two years, and it is the opinion of those who have given the subject the most thorough investigation, and who have given their own money as well as their taxes to the road, that the road can be in operation in that time, and that it will immediately pay such profits as to relieve the people of both town and county from any necessity for taxation.

We learn that there are other bugbears brought forward to frighten the people. One of these is that there is a suit against the company by some Northern contractors. So there is. And yet persons who know all about this, and are perfectly satisfied of the utter groundlessness of the claim, do not hesitate to make new subscriptions of thousands of dollars to the road. Away with such shallow pretexts. Let us meet the question fairly, like men; for upon a favorable decision of it depends, we most solemnly believe, the honor and prosperity of the town, the county, and the State.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 17th inst., by Rev. A. Gilchrist, Mr. WASHINGTON JANVIER, of Newark, Delaware, to Miss ELLA H., daughter of the late George C. McNeill.

THE CROWNING ACT OF THE LATE LEGISLATURE.—We thought that we had recorded quite enough to show that the late General Assembly more than all its predecessors was deficient in statesmanship. But we have only now reached the bottom of its doings. The 132d section of the new Tax Law, as published in the Greensborough Patriot, contains a provision never before heard of. The Standard, in its synopsis of the objects of taxation embraced in that act, omitted any notice of this 132d section—probably because that paper was ashamed to tell of it. It is nothing more nor less than a tax "on all coal that shall be shipped and conveyed from the mines on Deep river"!!

Other States have always felt it a duty to encourage the mining of coal. North Carolina—no, not North Carolina, but a North Carolina Legislature—throws an obstacle in the way of such mining by levying a tax, in advance, upon "all coal." Other States have been wise enough to see their interest promoted in a thousand ways by inducing their people, and even helping them, to develop minerals, wherever they were fortunate enough to possess any. A North Carolina Legislature refuses aid, and sends the tax gatherer to frighten off those who would do the work themselves. The tax may seem small—only two cents a ton—but if the rail road gets in full operation, carrying 500,000 tons a year, this tax will be $10,000 a year. If the river works should meet the expectations of its projectors, and carry 500,000 tons more, there will be another tax of $10,000, making $20,000 a year against working the coal mines at all. But this is not the only tax the coal interest will have to pay. There is the tax on the land, (and that is probably already five times as great, and will be fifty times as great, as it was before this undeveloped coal was known to exist;) next the tax on all dividends derived from the operations of companies engaged in mining the coal; then the tax on all dividends of the rail road and navigation companies. And as if all this were not enough, this ever-to-be-remembered Legislature has taxed the coal itself! Why not tax the wheat and corn and cotton and tobacco and rice that men reap from the earth? Above all, why let the whiskey distilleries and the whiskey peddlers go untaxed, and tax coal? Home-made whiskey has been treated with marked favoritism by the two last Legislatures; for they have laid a tax of five per cent. on all spirits brought from other States, which in effect operates as a bounty on all home-made; and they refused by a decided majority to tax those nuisances, the peddlers of whiskey.

The following is the section of the Tax law to which we refer:—

"132. A tax of two cents per ton, on all coal that shall be shipped and conveyed from the mines on Deep river, shall be annually levied, and paid as other taxes of the State are paid, and shall be collected by the sheriff of the county of Chatham, for the time being, and paid to the public treasurer; and when received, shall be invested and re-invested as prescribed in the preceding section, and shall constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of said bonds, and shall be applied by the treasurer, as prescribed in said section; and when the debts and liabilities of the company shall have been discharged, the said tax shall constitute a part of the revenue of the State."

It is uncertain, we think, whether the miner or the company which transports the coal will be required to pay the tax—the law does not say which—but whether paid by one or the other, it is a tax on the coal, for the rates of transportation will of course be made so much more if the tax is paid by the road or the river company.

But one of the coolest acts of injustice, amounting to positive and iniquitous insult, is the provision that this tax shall be applied to make good the State's loss on the Deep river improvement! Should the rail road transport 500,000 tons, and a tax of $10,000 be collected thereon, this $10,000 is to go to a sinking fund to pay off the bonds issued by the Deep river company, and endorsed by the State. The Legislature refused to aid the rail road, but taxes its transportation to help pay off the desperate debt of its rival, the Deep River Company!

Take it for all in all, this is certainly the most extraordinary measure that we ever heard of.

THE WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE ROAD.—The stockholders in this Company met in Wilmington on Tuesday last. The amended charter was accepted. The Herald says,—

"A communication from the Mayor and citizens of the town of Fayetteville, suggesting the propriety of making that place the temporary eastern terminus of the road, was read, and referred to the Directors.

"In the afternoon, we learn that the Directors met and decided that it would be impracticable to comply with the wishes of Fayetteville, because by the terms of the Charter they were required to build the road through Lumberton; and it was thought that the interests of the road would be sustained in a greater degree by making the line as straight as possible under the requirements of the Charter.

"And in pursuance of this idea, after a full discussion, the Directors decided that the eastern terminus of the road should be at *Walker's Ferry*—thus settling this mooted and vexed point, to the real advantage of the Company, we trust."

The above does not tell the whole story. The communication from this place was, we learn, suggested *solely* by a letter received here from one of the most public spirited and influential citizens of Wilmington, who expressed his decided preference for this place as the present starting point of the road. But for such a letter, no person here, we think, would have been willing to make any such communication as that spoken of

Blanks for Sale at this Office.

REVENUE LAW—1856-'57.

AN ACT ENTITLED "REVENUE."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same:*

The following taxes shall be annually collected and paid by the citizens and other persons, and by owners of property situate in the State, besides the taxes which by any other law may be imposed upon them: unless the property in this chapter described, shall be expressly exempt from taxation by this or some other law. The property and estate hereby exempted from taxation, are all such and their profits as may belong to the State, or may belong to or be set apart for the university and colleges, institutes, academies and schools for the education of youth, or the support of the poor or afflicted, or especially set apart for and devoted to divine worship.

2. There shall be annually levied upon all real property, with the improvements thereon, including entries of land, fifteen cents on every hundred dollars value thereof.

3. If any person shall sell his real property and shall have no estate within reach of the sheriff to satisfy the taxes imposed thereon at the time when they become demandable, the land shall be bound for the same, and the land shall be bound in like manner for all the taxes, both real and personal, due from the original owner.

4. Upon every free male, between 21 and 45 years of age, a tax of fifty cents; and upon every slave of either sex, between twelve and fifty years of age, a tax of fifty cents shall be paid by the owner, unless when the owner may be a non-resident, then the hirer shall list and pay the tax: provided, however, that the county court may exempt from a poll tax such poor and infirm persons, and disabled and insane slaves as they may declare and record, to be fit objects for exemption: Provided further, That the tax imposed by law for the insane asylum of North Carolina of one and three-fourth cents on every one hundred dollars worth of land, and five and one-fourth cents on every taxable poll is hereby discontinued.

5. Upon each toll gate of a turnpike road, a tax of fifteen dollars shall be paid by the owners, and a tax of five dollars per gate by every person who may be permitted to erect gates across a highway; and a tax equal to seven times the largest toll by the owner demanded upon every public ferry, and a tax of fifteen dollars on every toll bridge.

6. Upon every studhorse or jackass let to mares for a price, a tax of six dollars, unless the value of the highest season for one mare shall exceed that sum, in which case a tax of the highest price shall be paid, and they shall be listed by resident owners. Owners residing out of the State, of such as are kept within the same to be let to mares, shall pay the tax forthwith to the sheriff of any county in which the animal may stand, and in case of failure to do so, the sheriff shall forthwith distrain and sell it for the tax.

7. Upon the value of all real and personal estate which shall descend upon, be devised or bequeathed to, or shall become distributable among other persons than lineal descendants, or to or for the benefit of the father or mother, or any lineal ancestor of the deceased, where the real estate descended or devised, or both descended and devised, on or to any heir or devisee, shall be of the value of three hundred dollars, or the personal estate bequeathed to any legatee or distributive share, or both legacy and distributive share, shall be of the value of two hundred dollars; the following taxes shall be paid:

(1) When such collateral relation shall be brother or sister of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister, a tax of one per cent.

(2) When such collateral relation shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased, a tax of two per cent.

(3) When such collateral relation shall be in any other degree of consanguinity to the deceased than is above described, or the legatee or devisee shall be a stranger in blood to the deceased, a tax of three per cent.: Provided, however, That no devise or bequests, or distributive share to the widow of the deceased nor any devise or bequest to the wife or widow of a son of the deceased, nor to the husband of a daughter of the deceased, whether she be living or dead, shall be taxed; nor shall the husband of any deceased wife, receiving her estate after her death, be subject to any tax therefor, unless the same would have been taxable had she been living.

8. The executor or administrator of every such deceased person, on his settlement of the estate, shall retain out of the legacy or distributive share of every such legatee or next of kin, the tax properly chargeable thereon; and, in case he may have sold any real estate and there shall be a surplus in his hands not needed to pay debts and charges, he shall retain the proper tax of each person entitled to such surplus; which taxes he shall pay to the clerk of the court of pleas and quarter sessions of the county wherein the will was proved or administration granted.

9. If the executor or administrator shall fail to retain and pay the tax to the clerk, it shall be deemed a breach of his bond, if one shall have been executed, and the same shall be put in suit on behalf of the State, by the county solicitor; or such executor, or administrator, with his sureties may be sued in equity at the cost of the State in cases of failure.

10. Whenever the personal property in the hands of such executor or administrator (the same not being needed to be converted into money in the course of administration) shall be of an uncertain value, he shall apply to the county court to appoint three impartial persons of probity to assess the value thereof; and such assessment being returned to the court and confirmed, shall be conclusive of the value.

11. The executor or administrator, as soon as he may ascertain that the land of the deceased will not be needed to pay his debts, shall report to the clerk of the court who receives the tax on personalty, an account of such real estate, and the tax thereon shall be paid by the heirs and devisees thereof respectively to the said clerk—the value of the real estate to be ascertained as provided in the preceding section in relation to personalty, and the heir and devisee being duly notified of the motion to appoint commissioners.

12. If they or any of them, fail to pay said tax within twelve months after the report of the executor or administrator, the clerk shall report such default to the commissioner for the judicial circuit; who, thereupon, shall cause a *scire facias* to issue to the defaulting person, to show cause why judgment shall not be rendered against him for tax, and the real estate be sold to pay the same; and the court shall render judgment and cause the tax to be collected and paid to the clerk.

13. The Clerk shall keep a record of the taxes on the real and personal estate received by him in virtue of the six preceding sections, and shall return to the comptroller a correct account of the same with his annual statement of other taxable property; and he shall annually return upon oath to the court of pleas and quarter sessions of his county, at the term next preceding the time at which the sheriff may settle with the comptroller, a correct account of the same, and immediately pay the money to the sheriff of the county, retaining three per cent. thereof for his services.

14. The Governor shall appoint in each judicial circuit, one or more commissioners, whose duty it shall be to institute and attend to all suits brought to enforce the collection of the tax laid in section *seven* of this chapter; and to bring suits and take such other steps as may be necessary to enforce the collection of all taxes due and unpaid, which have heretofore been laid on property real and personal, descended or devised to collateral relations, and the commissioners shall receive such compensation for their services as the Governor may allow.

15. In all cases where estates descend, or are devised to collateral relations, or strangers in blood, and the same shall be divided or settled, or an attempt be made to divide or settle them, without any lawful administration being had upon such estates, any person intermeddling in said estates, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars: to be sued for in the name of the State, in the superior court of the county wherein the testator or intestate had his domicil at the time of his death, and accounted for, when collected, as public tax.

16. Whenever any person shall die, leaving no lineal descendants, and leaving property liable to the tax imposed by the *seventh* section of this chapter, and no administration shall be had on the estate within three months thereafter, it shall be the duty of the county court, upon being informed of the fact, to grant administration thereof to the clerk of the county court, who shall retain and account for the tax according to the preceding sections of this chapter.

17. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to institute suit for all penalties incurred by clerks for failing to collect and account for the tax on collateral descents; which penalties shall be accounted for as public tax.

18. Every conveyance made by such deceased person with intent fraudulently to evade the collection of said taxes or any of them, shall, as against the State, be void; and the same shall be chargeable at the suit of the State, on the property conveyed in the hands of such vendee or donee, and his assignee.

19. Upon every dollar, more than six dollars, of net interest, not previously listed, either received during the year next preceding the first day of April, or during that time, accrued, or converted into principal so as to become an interest-bearing subject, (whether demandable or not) on money owed, by solvent debtors, wherever they may reside, a tax of four cents.

20. Upon every dollar, more than six dollars of net dividend or profit, not previously listed, actually due or received during the year, ending on the said first day of April: upon money invested in steam vessels of twenty tons burden or upward, or in *stocks* of any *kind*, or in *shares* of any *incorporated* or *trading* company, whether in or out of the State, and herein shall be included all *bank* dividends, *bonds* and *certificates* of debt, of any other State, a tax of four cents.

21. Such net interest, dividend, or profit, shall be ascertained by deducting from the whole amount thereof, such interest as during that time had accrued against the payer of the tax.

22. Upon every hundred dollars employed in buying and selling slaves, upon speculation, a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents; upon all sums of one hundred dollars and upward, employed in any other species of trade, for profit, by buying and selling, not in this chapter specially taxed, a tax of twenty cents; whether these trades be carried on with cash or upon credit.

23. Upon each sulky, gig, buggy, barouche, carriage, and other pleasure vehicles in use by the owner, or by his consent, of the value of fifty dollars, and upwards, there shall be paid a tax of one per cent. upon the value thereof.

(2.) Upon all gold and silver plate and ornamental jewelry in use, except ornamental jewelry worn by females, of as great value as twenty-five dollars, one and one-fourth per cent. on the value: on each gold watch in use, one dollar and twenty-five cents; on each silver or other watch in use, thirty cents.

(3.) On each harp in use, two dollars and fifty cents; on each piano-forte in use one dollar and fifty cents.

(4.) On every pistol, except such as are used exclusively for mustering, and on every bowie-knife, one dollar and twenty-five cents: on dirks and sword canes, sixty-five cents: *Provided, however,* That of said arms, only such shall be taxable, as at some time within the year have been used, worn, or carried about the person of the owner, or of some other, by his consent.

(5.) On all licensed retailers of wines, cordials, or spiritous liquors, thirty dollars; on all gold-headed walking canes, in use by the owner, fifty cents; on all silver-headed walking canes, in use by the owner, twenty-five cents.

(6.) All keepers of houses of public entertainment, whether in town or country, whose annual receipts amount to three hundred dollars or more, shall pay a tax of one-fourth of one per cent.: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the keepers of such houses to retail spiritous liquors, without a license to sell the same from the county courts, and paying tax for the same.

(7.) On each public billiard table one hundred and twenty-five dollars, except when there are more than one kept by the same individual in the same room; in that case, a tax of one hundred and twenty-five dollars shall be paid on the first, and sixty five dollars on each additional table; on each private billiard table, 25 dollars.

(8.) On each public bowling alley, commonly called nine pin or ten pin, or by what other named called fifty dollars, and for each additional bowling alley, fifteen dollars.

(9.) On each livery stable, twenty-five dollars.

(10.) On each pack of playing cards, thirty-five cents, to be paid by the seller; and every merchant, shop-keeper, retailer, inn or ordinary or tavern-keeper, or public dealer in goods, wares and merchandise, or other things, shall list the number of packs he may have sold during the year.

(11.) On all peddlers of patent soap, medicines for killing crows, chinches and other vermin, for the curing of head ache, tooth-ache, or corns, and all patent medicines, razors, razor strops, a tax of ten dollars in every country in which they may so peddle. On every person engaged in putting up conductors for lightning, commonly called lightning rods or Franklins, thirty dollars per annum in every county in which he may be so engaged: and that daguerreotypists, ambrotypists, photographists, portrait and miniature painters, be taxed ten dollars in every county in which they may take likenesses.

(12.) On each mortgage deed, marriage contract, and deed in trust, made to secure debts and liabilities, which shall be registered, *one dollar*, which the register shall pay; the register shall not be obliged to record any such deed, unless the tax thereon is paid to him; and he shall endorse thereon the payment of the tax, and shall render on oath to the sheriff at the same time other taxables are listed, the number of such deeds by him registered in the preceding year, and pay over to the sheriff at the time of listing other property, all such moneys by him received, under the penalty of one hundred dollars; and the sheriff shall account for the same as other public taxes.

(13.) There shall be levied upon every marriage license a tax of the State of one dollar, to be paid to the clerk at the time of issuing the same; which shall be accounted for as other taxes in his hands now are: *Provided*, He shall retain five per cent. for collecting the same.

(14.) The taxes herein imposed on retailers, ordinaries and inns, and tavern-keepers, peddlers, billiard-tables, bowling-alleys and livery stables, shall annually be paid in advance to the sheriff of the county, who shall grant a license for the same. The applicant for license to retail spiritous liquors or to keep an ordinary or inn, having first obtained an order therefor, as provided in the chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "Ordinaries and Inns;" and any persons offending against this provision shall pay a double tax, to be collected by distress.

24. On every merchant, merchant tailor or jeweller, who shall sell goods, wares and merchandise, (other than ready made clothing,) one-third of one per cent., and upon the amount of purchase of ready-made clothing of every kind, (whether for male or female,) one per cent. upon his capital. On every merchant, apothecary, druggist, or other dealer, consignee or agent, selling at wholesale or retail, spiritous liquors, wines, or cordials, five per cent. upon the capital so employed, to be paid by the seller. On every merchant or apothecary, selling drugs, medicines or nostrums as agent for the owner, if a non-resident, thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the value, to be paid by the seller. On every commission merchant, two per cent. on the commissions received by him; when such goods belong to and are brought into the State by non-residents; but the provisions of this act shall not apply to our own merchants auctioneering off their own goods, at their usual place of business. On every auctioneer, five per cent. upon the value of goods sold by him: *Provided*, That no tax shall be levied upon sales made under an execution or order issuing from any court, or from a justice of the peace, nor by an executor, administrator or trustee. The capital aforesaid shall be the aggregate sum of the purchases of goods, wares and merchandise, made within the year preceding the first day of July, and herein shall be included the amount of the purchase of goods, wares and merchandise, and spiritous liquors, or other things not herein particularly enumerated, whether of this or any other State. The commissions received by each commission merchant shall be computed by the same time, and also the amount of such articles, not the manufacture of this State, as are sent here to be sold by the consignees or agents of the owners. All the tax contained in this section shall be listed on oath with the sheriff, and paid as merchant's tax.

25. The bonds and notes payable to any merchant, merchant tailor, or jeweller, shall not be deemed part of his capital stock, but the interest on the same shall be taxed as other money at interest.

26. Every such merchant, merchant tailor, jeweller, or dealer in spiritous liquors, engaged in business in any county on the first day of July, shall apply to the sheriff of such county, and on paying the tax on his capital estimated as aforesaid, (the amount of which he shall swear to in an affidavit, subscribed and made before the sheriff) shall take a receipt therefor and be allowed to carry on his business.

27. Every person opening such store after the first day of July, shall pay the tax, or shall execute and deposit with the sheriff a bond with good security, payable to the State of North-Carolina, to pay the tax on the amount of all his purchases, including the present stock, also including amount of purchase of spiritous liquors, to the first day of July next succeeding, and therefor shall take from the sheriff a receipt for such tax or bond, and be allowed to carry on his business.

28. Every wholesale, retail or commission merchant, merchant tailor, jeweller, or dealer in spiritous liquors, who shall sell any goods, wares, merchandise, or spiritous liquors, without first taking the receipt of the sheriff, as in any of the foregoing sections of this chapter is provided, shall pay an additional tax of one hundred dollars, which the sheriff shall collect forthwith by distress, with the other tax imposed on such merchant.

29. There shall be paid in advance to the sheriff of each county, a tax of forty dollars, by every person who shall offer for sale, or peddle in that county, any riding vehicle, not of the manufacture of this State, and on all horses and mules brought into this State for sale, whether by citizens of the State or others, there shall be paid to the sheriff a tax of twelve dollars and fifty cents, for each county in which any sale of such horses or mules may be made: *Provided*, That when any person shall offer for sale any vehicle purchased for his own use, he shall not be subject to the above tax.

30. Every person, whether by agency, or otherwise, engaged in buying and selling riding vehicles, not of the manufacture of this State, shall pay an annual tax of one per cent., on the sums of their purchases of such riding vehicles for the year preceding the first day of July, in like manner as merchants and merchant tailors; and every manufacturer of such riding vehicles, shall pay in like manner as merchants and merchant tailors, a tax of one-third of one per cent. on the sums of their purchases, of any pieces or parts of such riding vehicles, bought out of the State; and all other manufacturers of whatever calling, shall pay a tax of one-third of one per cent. upon the sums of their purchases made out of the State.

31. There shall be paid in advance to the sheriff of each county, a tax of fifty dollars, by every person exhibiting, selling or offering to sell by sample any goods, wares or merchandize, not of the manufacture of this State.

32. On payment of the tax mentioned in the three preceding sections, the person paying the same, shall take the sheriff's receipt, specifying the county and purpose for which it is paid, and thereupon he may exercise such employment for one year, and sell at any places in the county for which the tax is paid: *Provided always*, That such receipt shall not be construed to permit two or more persons to peddle under the same license, under the pretence of being partners in trade.

33. If any person shall offend against any of the four preceding sections, he shall pay to the sheriff double the tax due from him, which the sheriff shall forthwith collect by distress.

34. Every peddler, except as hereinafter provided, of any other article, part of machinery, or thing whatsoever, than aforesaid, the whole or principal part whereof, in value, shall be not of the growth or manufacture of this State, who shall exercise such employment, without first having obtained an order, allowing him to peddle, from the court of pleas and quarter sessions of the county in which he proposes to peddle, and pay the tax in the following section imposed, shall pay a tax of one hundred dollars a year for each county in which he may so peddle, which the sheriff shall forthwith collect by distress.

35. Every person who shall prove to the court that he is of good moral character, and that he is a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, may be entitled to such order at the discretion of the county court, and on paying to the sheriff of the county for which the order was granted a tax of forty dollars, and taking a receipt therefor specifying the purpose and county, may peddle in that county for one year, either on land or water, articles, parts of machinery or other things of the kind mentioned in the preceding section.

36. *Provided*, (1) That when such licensed peddler shall peddle altogether on the waters on the South side of Albemarle sound, and tributaries entering that side of the sound, (Roanoke and Cashie excepted,) he shall pay a tax of six dollars only.

(2.) That any person may freely peddle live stock, (except horses and mules,) vegetables, fruits, oysters, or fish and salt fish, the growth or produce of the United States.

(3.) That any person a citizen, and for twelve months a resident of the State, may freely peddle books, charts, maps, philosophical apparatus and music prints.

(4.) That two persons shall not peddle under one license, under any pretence of being partners.

(5) That no licensed peddler shall sell any goods or other things at auction without incurring the duties on auction sales.

(6) That any person who shall procure houses for carrying on a temporary sale of goods at one or more public places in this State shall be deemed a peddler.

37. Upon all persons commonly known as brokers, who, for the purpose of gain, shall be engaged in buying or selling bills of exchange or the bills of any bank incorporated in this State, shall be levied a tax of three hundred dollars.

38. The tax shall be paid in advance to the sheriff of the county in which the calling is used, whose receipts therefor shall allow the person to act as broker aforesaid for one year, and if any without such authority shall act as such he shall pay a tax of three hundred dollars, which the sheriff shall forthwith collect by distress.

39. On surgeon dentists, practicing physicians, practicing lawyers, State and county officers, persons in the employment of incorporated or private companies, or of other individuals, and all other persons, (except ministers of the gospel,) whose practice, salaries, or fees, or all of them together, shall yield an annual gross income of five hundred dollars, whether payable annually, quarterly, monthly or otherwise, there shall be levied a tax of five dollars, and for all sums so received over five hundred dollars, there shall be levied one per cent.; on every surgeon dentist, non-resident of this State, ten dollars for each county in which he practices.

40. Upon each license to attorneys to practice law in the county or superior court, fifteen dollars, to be paid at the time of obtaining license to the clerk of the supreme court; so much thereof as may be paid to the clerk at Raleigh, shall be paid by him into the public treasury, and so much as shall be received by the clerk at Morganton, shall be expended by him under the direction of the court, in the purchase of books for the library at that place, and the clerk shall be entitled to six per cent. for receiving and accounting for said money.

41. Upon all insurance companies in this State an annual tax of one hundred dollars, and upon all insurance companies incorporated out of the State an annual tax of one hundred dollars for each county in which an agency may be established; the tax shall be paid in advance to the sheriff of the county where the company may transact its business; and if the tax be not paid in advance, the same shall be two hundred dollars, which the sheriff shall forthwith collect; each express company shall pay a tax of ten dollars for every county in which articles or packages may be delivered, and in case of failure to pay the sheriff in advance a forfeiture of a double tax shall be imposed by the sheriff; and on all agencies of banks incorporated out of the State, a tax of five hundred dollars; the tax shall be paid in advance to the sheriff, and in case of failure a double tax shall be paid.

42. Upon every company of circus riders or equestrian performers, and upon every company of persons who, for reward, shall exhibit any collection of animals commonly known as a menagerie, an annual tax for each county wherein they may exhibit of seventy-five dollars.

43. Upon every company of stage or theatrical players, sleight of hand performers, rope dancers, tumblers, wire-dancers, or company exhibiting for reward, artificial curiosities of any kind, (models of useful inventions excepted,) and on each one of such persons, where they perform or exhibit alone, an annual tax for each county wherein they may exhibit of forty dollars, and where two or more companies join together, fifty dollars for each company thus connected, and upon every person or company exhibiting any other natural curiosity not already mentioned, an annual tax for each county wherein it may be exhibited, of twenty dollars.

44. Upon every person, or company of singers, dancers, ethiopian serenaders, or performers on musical instruments, who, for the public amusement, shall sing, dance, serenade, or play on musical instruments for reward; and upon every other public exhibition for amusement, exhibited for reward, and upon every one who lectures for reward, an annual tax of ten dollars in every county where such exhibition is made or lecture delivered; unless the reward be devoted to some literary or charitable use in the State.

45. The tax imposed in the three next preceding sections shall be paid in advance to the sheriff of the county in which the exhibition is to be make, who shall thereupon give a receipt for the same, specifying the county for which the tax is paid, and a list of the performances, animals or articles to be exhibited; and if such tax is not paid in advance, the sheriff shall forthwith collect a double tax.

46. Every peddler, stage player, sleight of hand performer, rope-dancer, tumbler, wire-dancer, company of circus-riders, or equestrian performers, exhibitor of natural or artificial curiosities, company of singers, serenaders or musical performers, dancers, and every other public exhibitor for reward, shall show his receipt for the tax to any justice of the peace or constable who may demand a view thereof; and it shall be the especial duty of constables to demand such view.

47. If the justice or constable shall be denied a view of the receipt, the offender shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, one-half for the State, and the other half for the constable or any other who will sue for the same; and the justice, if the denial be to him, shall forthwith issue his warrant for the recovery thereof, and if a constable, he shall arrest the party, and carry him before some justice of the peace, who shall issue his warrant for the penalty, and determine the cause.

48. All free persons, living with and constituting a part of the family, and all colored persons living by consent on the lands of another, shall be listed by the head of the family, or owner of the land, as the case may be.

49. Every kind of property, person, employment, profession, privilege or subject, on which a tax is imposed by this chapter, other than such whereon the tax imposed is demandable at the time it is laid, shall be listed for taxation—within the last twenty workings days in July in every year.

50. The real and personal estate and other taxable subjects, unless otherwise provided, required to be listed for taxation, shall be such as were the property or in the possession of the owner, or were subjects of taxation on the first day of July preceding, and the polls shall be such as were of the required age on that day, and any free man arriving at age after that day, and before an election, may list himself before the sheriff or his deputy, and pay down to the sheriff the poll tax of the year. [*To be continued.*]

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have seen a notice, taken from a Washington paper, of an anecdote respecting a Land Warrant issued to Mr. Peabody, for services in the war of 1812. I have no objection to learn of Mr Peabody's getting his dues, even if they are forced upon him, as in this instance, by pains-taking officers of government. He is rich—a man of distinction—and therefore can have troops of friends to aid him, while many a poor soldier has been working for months and years, to obtain the little pittance granted him by Acts of Congress, and has failed by the most trifling objections of the authorities at Washington. I know of a poor man in this County, who is justly entitled to land for his services,—and the records in the War Department show that he served in one company 13 days; but because he can find no person living to prove his transfer from another company to that one, (which was the fact) he is denied his warrant.

The anecdote of Mr. Peabody to which I allude is as follows:

"Mr. Peabody was a soldier in the war of 1812. During his recent sojourn in Washington he was solicited to put in his application for a bounty land warrant, and to gratify the desire of the Department to present him such a testimonial of his early devotion to his country, the records were searched, when it was found that he had served only twelve days, and when the law required fourteen to entitle the applicant to a bounty. This was about to turn the joke on Mr. Peabody; but the Department were anxious to get over the difficulty, and at his suggestion examined the records three years later, where his name was again found as a volunteer for two days, at Salem, Mass. This entitled him to the land warrant, and the singular incident was the subject of much merriment among his friends in Washington."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A SUGGESTION TO THE FAYETTEVILLE PEOPLE.

Would it not be better to run the Fayetteville Rail Road to strike the Coal Fields at or above the head of the Deep River navigation? It would cost but little or no more money, and would be a nearer and better route to Greensborough and Graham, and cost less to continue it up to either of those places. Besides, the people down the river say they don't want the rail road to carry off coal when they can have the river. People owning wagons and teams prefer doing their own hauling, and persons owning coal on the river would prefer doing their own shipping. The rail road can only with convenience strike the river at one place; but there is an abundance of coal at and above the head of navigation, which would be apt to go on the rail road, and will be no doubt sent on the Cheraw road if built; and the Fayetteville road at this point would have a fair chance to compete with both the river and Cheraw road. We would be glad to see it come here, and assist what we can in so doing.

HARRIS TYSOR.

The Mysteries of the Law.—In Maine, at the term of the Supreme Court now being held at Portland, a bill of indictment was found by the Grand Jury against John S. Sprague for the crime of polygamy. The indictment charged that Sprague, on the 11th of September, 1854, *being then and there an unmarried man*, was lawfully married to Emily M. Clark, and that afterwards, on the 14th of December, 1855, his first wife being still living, he married Rhoda Sylvia Stewart, thereby committing the crime of polygamy: Sprague's counsel stated to the Court that the County Attorney was willing to admit, and that the defence could prove, that the alleged first marriage was not a legal one, Sprague at that time being a married man and having a wife living. In fact, that he had three wives, but as the indictment was based upon the legality of the second marriage, which was *not* legal, it must therefore fail. And further, if the government attempted to prove that the *first* wife was living when Sprague married the *third* one, he should object to such evidence, as there was no such allegation in the indictment. This last position being sustained by the Court, the County Attorney entered a *nol. pros.*, and thus Sprague, who was charged with having two wives, got clear by having three.

The year 1856 is said to have been by far the most prosperous year on record in the history of British commerce. The declared value of the produce of the United Kingdom exported in 1854 was £97,184,726; in 1855 it was £95,688,085; and in 1856 £115,890,857; or, in other words, the year 1856 showed an increase of something more than twenty per cent. over 1855. The returns just published of the exports of the month of January last show that 1857 bids fair to exceed 1856 nearly as much as 1856 did 1855.

The yearly consumption of tobacco in Great Britain and Ireland amounts to 26,000 tons, about one-half of which, it is supposed, is smuggled, owing to the excessive duties (upwards of 1,000 per cent.) levied on the article under the tariff system of that kingdom. The quantity of cigars and snuff imported does not exceed two or three hundred weight per annum.

A novel company has been created in London, under the title of the "London non-adulterated Food Company." The celebrated analyst, Dr. Letheley, is in connection with it. The enormous and scandalous extent to which foods, drinks and drugs in this country are adulterated, and the recent exposures made by the commission appointed by the proprietor of the Medical Journal, the Lancet, make the establishment of such a company a boon, if not a necessity; and there seems to be but little doubt but that it will pay well. The capital will be $500,000, in 5000 shares of $100 each. The profits are estimated at 15 per cent., although shareholders will have the privilege of purchasing goods at wholesale price. The acting directors are men of sound standing; and, altogether, the scheme seems well conceived and respectably supported.

The Morning Post, as the organ of the fashionable world, has announced "the death of *crinoline!*" and states the circumstance under which the event took place as having been the appearance of the Empress of the French at a Court ball in a robe so moderate in its circumference and so graceful in its folds as to proclaim beyond the possibility of mistake that the *cage* and the *crinoline* had been abandoned. It was whispered round the room in a tone of seriousness, but not of mourning, "*Crinoline est morte.*" Imitation introduced the folly, imitation will cure it.

"Marriage resembles a pair of shears," says Sidney Smith, "so joined that they cannot be separated, often moving in opposite directions yet always punishing any one who comes between them."

"I like you," said a girl to her suitor, "but I cannot leave home; I am a widow's only darling; no husband can equal my parent in kindness." "She is kind," replied the wooer; "but be my wife; we will all live together, and see if I don't beat your mother!"

Position of Parties in 1860.—There are [illegible] who confidently assert that a thorough dis[illegible]tion of existing political parties must [illegible] next four years, inevitably follow [illegible] of the decision of the Supreme Court [illegible] Scott case. The present aspect of N[illegible] Northwestern journalism goes far to support [illegible] opinion. In all the States North of [illegible] Dixon's line—in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois [illegible] meet with fierce utterances and bold [illegible]ciations. By some the Constitution [illegible] held up to contempt; by others its judicial [ex]pounders are bespattered with language [illegible] and shameless to be repeated. In what [illegible] this is to end, time alone will disclose [illegible] indications at present are, that in the next [Presi]dential campaign, but two parties will be [illegible] field—one determined to modify the Constitution so as to make the Judges of the Supreme [illegible] elective hereafter by the people, and to limit [illegible] term of office, and the other equally [illegible] in opposing any change whatever in that [illegible]ment.

If this re-organization of parties should [illegible] place upon some such basis as indicated [illegible] is contended that the Iconoclastic [illegible] the Republicans will gather some strength [illegible] among the ranks of the Northern Democracy [illegible] will be weakened by the defection of [illegible] partizans, whose profound reverence for the Constitution enables them to rise superior to [illegible] of factions and the promptings of local p[illegible]

Balt. Pat.

DANIEL WEBSTER AS A LAW STUDENT.

From Private Correspondence of Dan'l W[illegible]

"Arrived in Boston, looked out for an [illegible] wherein to study. But then, as I knew [illegible] the legal gentlemen and had no letter, [illegible] an affair of some difficulty. Some attempts [illegible] received into a lawyer's office failed [illegible] enough, for these reasons, although the [illegible]cence has since sometimes caused me [illegible]

"Mr. Gore had then just returned from England and renewed the practice of law. He [illegible] rooms in Scollay's Buildings, and [illegible] clerk. A young man, as little known [illegible] Gore as myself, undertook to introduce me. In logic this would have been [illegible] *tum per ignotum*. Nevertheless it succeeded. We ventured into Mr. Gore's rooms, and my name was pronounced. I was shockingly embarrassed, but Mr. Gore's habitual [illegible] manner gave me courage to speak. I [illegible] grace to begin with an unaffected apology; [illegible] him my position was very awkward, my [appear]ance there very like intrusion, and that if I expected any thing but a civil dismission, [illegible] only founded on his known kindness and generosity of character. I was from the country, [illegible] said; had studied law for two years; had come to Boston to study a year more; had some respectable acquaintances in New Hampshire, not unknown to him, but had no introduction [illegible] had heard he had no clerk; thought it possible that he would receive one; that I came to Boston to work and not to play; was most desirous, [illegible] accounts to be his pupil; and all I ventured to ask at present was that he would keep a place for me in his office till I could write to New Hampshire for proper letters, showing me worthy [illegible] I delivered this speech trippingly on the tongue, though I suppose it was better composed than spoken.

"Mr. Gore heard me with much encouraging good nature. He evidently saw my embarrassment, spoke kind words, and asked me to sit down. My friend had already disappeared! Mr. Gore said, what I had suggested was very reasonable and required little apology; he did not mean to fill his office with clerks, but was willing to receive one or two, and would consider what I had said. He inquired and I told him what gentlemen of his acquaintance knew me and my father in New Hampshire. Among others, I remember I mentioned Mr. Peabody, who was Mr. Gore's classmate. He talked to me pleasantly for a quarter of an hour, and when I rose to depart he said: 'My young friend, you look as though you might be trusted. You say you came to study and not to waste time. I will take you at your word. You may as well hang up your hat at once. Go into the other room; take your book and sit down to reading it, and write at your convenience to New Hampshire for your letters.'

"I was conscious of making a good stride onward when I had obtained admission into Mr. Gore's office. It was a situation which offered to me the means of studying books and men and things. It was on the 20th of July, 1804, that I first made myself known to Mr. Gore; and although I remained in his office only till March following, and that with considerable intervening absences, I made, as I think, some respectable progress. In August the Supreme Court sat. I attended it constantly, and reported every one of its decisions. I did the same in the Circuit Court of the United States. I kept a little journal at that time, which still survives. It contains little besides a list of books read.

"In addition to books on the common and municipal law, I find I read Vattel, for the third time in my life, as is stated in the journal; Ward's Law of Nations, Lord Bacon's Elements, Puffendorf's Latin History of England, Gifford's Juvenal, Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides, Moore's Travels, and many other miscellaneous things. But my main study was the common law, and especially the parts of it which relate to special pleading. Whatever was in Viner, Bacon, and other books then usually studied on that part of science, I paid my respects to. Among other things, I went through Saunder's Reports, the old folio edition, and abstracted and put into English, out of Latin and Norman French, the pleadings in all his reports. It was an edifying work. From that day to this the forms and language of special pleas have been quite familiar to me. I believe I have my little abstract yet.

"I remember one day, as I was alone in the office, a man came in and asked for Mr. Gore. Mr. Gore was out, and he sat down to wait for him. He was dressed in plain gray clothes. I went on with my book till he asked me what I was reading, and, coming along up to the table, I held out my book, and he took it and looked at it. '*Roccus*,' said he, '*de navibus et naulo*; well, I read that book too when I was a boy,' and proceeded to talk, not only about 'ships and freight,' but insurance, price, and other matters of maritime law in a manner 'to put me up to all I knew, and a good deal more. The gray-coated stranger turned out to be Mr. Rufus King."

Fatal Accident at Gold Hill.—We learn that Mr. John Waters, an Englishman, aged about 25 years, was killed in a shaft at Gold Hill on Friday last. A bucket broke loose from the rope and fell 300 feet to the bottom of the shaft, where Mr. Waters was at work, striking him in its descent, and wounded him so badly that he died in two hours after the accident

Salisbury Watchman.

Flora McDonald.

JUST printed and for sale at this Office, a Lecture delivered by JAMES BANKS, Esq. on the Life and Character of FLORA McDONALD.

Price 10 cents. A liberal deduction made by the dozen or hundred copies.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 12, 1857

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1857.

The Revenue Law.—We commence in to-day's paper, and expect to complete in next Thursday's and Monday's papers, the publication of the Tax Law of last session of the General Assembly. As every subscriber we have in the State is interested in this law, and few can have it except through the newspapers, we consider its publication a duty, long as it is; and would advise every one to lay it carefully aside for reference on the 1st day of April and "last twenty working days in July," of every year.

Curious History of the Tax on Coal.—A friend has communicated to us the facts in relation to the origin of the tax on coal, which we brought to the attention of our readers in Thursday's Observer. We are thereby enabled to exonerate the late Assembly, or indeed any Assembly, from the *intention* to lay such an extraordinary tax.

It appears that at the session of 1854-5, when the Deep River Company applied for State endorsement on $300,000 of bonds, the Senator from Chatham, (a Director of that Company,) who drafted the bill, inserted in it a section containing, in somewhat different words, provisions for levying and collecting this tax of two cents on each ton of coal shipped and conveyed, and for creating by means of said tax a sinking fund to pay off the bonds. This was done by the Deep River Company to induce the Legislature to lend the State's name as endorser; and it was a sacrifice which that Company, in its great strait, might well propose to make. It had no reference, and was intended to have none, to any other coal than that shipped and conveyed on Deep River.

Thus the law for the relief of the Deep River Company was passed, as will be seen by reference to sections 11 and 12 of chapter 5 of the Public Acts of 1854-5.

After the adjournment of that Legislature, the Commissioners who prepared the Revised Code took the liberty of appending these 11th and 12th sections of the Deep River law to the Revenue law passed at that session. They will be found, with various changes in the phraseology, in the Revised Code, chap. 99, sections 131 and 132. No such sections as those were passed *in the Revenue Law* of 1854-5. As parts of the Deep River law, they affected *only* that Company, or the coal transported by it. As parts of the Revenue Law, they affect *all coal* shipped and conveyed from the mines on Deep River, whether by water or land; and subject the rail road transportation to a tax for the benefit of the Deep River Company. That is, if the words "shipped and conveyed from the mines on Deep River," be construed to mean "shipped *or* conveyed," and we believe there are decisions of the Supreme Court which show that those words will be so construed—that the copulative conjunction is ruled as equivalent to the disjunctive conjunction, and *vice versa*, to carry into effect an apparent intention. The Courts do not, we believe, go behind the law to see how it happened to come into the Code *as* law.

So much for the Legislature of 1854-5, which manifestly intended to lay no tax on any coal but such as was conveyed on Deep river, and only laid that tax because it was proposed by the parties who would have the tax to pay, and who expected eventually to benefit by it.

The tax attracted no attention, for it was inoperative. Like the celebrated anti-small-note laws, it had crept into the Revised Code without the knowledge of the law makers. As a part of the Revenue Law it first saw the light about ten months after those law makers had completed their labors and dispersed.

Well, at the late session, the Committee of Finance, in preparing a new Revenue Act, took the old one, as published in the Revised Code, for the basis of the new Act, altering it where they desired to increase the tax, or lay a new one, and continuing in force such parts as they did not propose to change. This coal tax was thus continued; the 131st and 132d sections of the act of 1854-5, as in the Revised Code, form precisely the same 131st and 132d sections of the act of 1856-7. They were evidently passed without examination, simply because the members of the late Assembly found them in the Revised Code and supposed that they were there by virtue of the solemn enactment of their predecessors.

How far the Commissioners for publishing the Revised Code had authority to append a portion of a special law to the Revenue Law of 1854-5, altering the language in which the Legislature passed it, and, by inserting it in a public general law, giving to it an extent of operation never contemplated by the proper law makers, is a question that we are not prepared nor disposed to discuss. Our present purpose is to exonerate the Legislature from any intention to pass a law so unjust to the Rail Road.

Military.—At a Muster of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia, in this town on Saturday last, Mr. Charles E. Leete was duly elected its Colonel, vice Col. Charles Lutterloh, deceased.

The Salem Mail.—Prompt Action.—It gives us pleasure to acknowledge the prompt and satisfactory action of the Post Office Department in correcting an inconvenience to which the papers in this place and their subscribers on the Salem route were about to be subjected. The Salem Stage was ordered to leave here on the mornings of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, a few hours before the papers are issued. On Tuesday last we wrote to Hon. Wm. H. Dundas, 2d Ass't P. M. General, stating the facts, and this morning we are favored with his reply, containing orders for the mail to leave here on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, which will be the next best thing to the continuance of the late schedule on that route.

"Deep River" in our next.

Practical Change of the Constitution.—The Constitution of the United States gives to the President, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," the power, and makes it his duty, to appoint certain officers. In doing so, he was obliged, of course, to consult such persons as he could rely on for information as to the character and qualifications of candidates. Lately, this has resulted very much in the Members of Congress bestowing the offices. The member from a District where the office is located, or those from the State, if a high office, and if the members were of the right politics, have recommended, and the President confirmed. There was some fitness in this. The Members as well as the President were responsible to the people, in some measure, for the character of the men recommended. But all this is done away by the latest device of the New York politicians, with that delectable rowdy, Capt. Isaiah Rynders, at their head. Such of these gentry as happened to be in Washington city on Monday last, to the number of 131, held a meeting and very coolly disposed of several valuable offices, in the following manner:—

From the Washington Star.

New York Appointments.—The Democratic citizens of New York now in Washington met at Willards' Hotel on Monday evening, pursuant to previous notice.

On motion of Gen. Hiram Walbridge, Ray Tompkins, Esq. was called to the chair, and James H. Sherrill and R. B. Connolly appointed secretaries.

The Hon. Daniel B. Taylor moved that the meeting now proceed to designate, by ballot, their preference for candidates to be presented to the President for appointment to the principal Federal offices in the city of New York; which motion was carried; and Messrs. W. D. Kennedy and Michael Toumey were appointed tellers.

Candidates were not permitted to take any part in the proceedings. The tellers reported the whole number of votes 131. The following named gentlemen having received the highest number of votes for the offices designated, the programme was adopted, as follows:

Collector—Jacob A. Westervelt.
Postmaster—Isaac V. Fowler.
Naval Officer—Wm. H. Ludlow.
Surveyor—Anson Herrick.
Marshal—Isaiah Rynders, (unanimous.)
Navy Agent—Emanuel B. Hart.
Naval Storekeeper—W. J. Brisley.
Superintendent of Assay Office—Adam P. Pentz.
District Attorney—Josiah Sutherland.

On motion of Coroner Gamble the officers were directed to *present a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the President*, and cause the same to be published in the Washington Evening Star, the New York Herald, and the New York Daily News.

Captain Rynders, being the only candidate who received the unanimous vote of the meeting, was called out, and made a very eloquent and a most appropriate speech; after which the company adjourned to the refreshment room, in the confident expectation that the result of their proceedings will be adopted by the President.

Whether the President will relinquish his rights and duties to such a body of irresponsible men, remains to be seen. We suppose that he will; that he will lack firmness to resist such an impudent encroachment,

A letter from Washington says,—

The pressure on the President from New York, Philadelphia and Boston, has been so severe as nearly to prostrate him, as he has admitted to his friends. The Philadelphia appointments are still unsettled, and there were some fresh arrivals of politicians from that city to-day on business connected with the subject.

Which is Democracy?—The Raleigh Standard of Saturday last says:

"If the constitutional power to divide the lands were clear, the *policy* of distributing either the lands or their proceeds among the States, would be useless, injurious and unwise."

James Buchanan, whilst representing Pennsylvania in the U. S. Senate, entertained and avowed very different views. Referring to the evils resulting from fluctuating revenues and consequent frequent changes in legislation, and embarrassment to different industrial pursuits, he said:

"Now, sir, a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States would remedy *all these evils, and correct all these anomalies of our system*. It would secure to us a settled policy on which the country might rely. It would draw off from the General Goverment this eccentric source of revenue, and distribute it among the States. We would then be left where the Constitution intended to place us. The Government would then be administered on its original principles."

Singular Blunder.—Mr. Buchanan says in his inaugural that "exiles from foreign shores after becoming citizens are entitled, under the constitution and laws, to be placed on a perfect equality with native born citizens, and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized."

Mr. Buchanan was so anxious to make a hit at the Know Nothings, that he overlooked the provision in the Constitution that "no person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President;" and as a natural consequence to that of Vice President.

That is an inequality prescribed by the constitution, acting *against* aliens. There is another inequality, not prescribed by the constitution, and not against them, to which those at the North seem to adhere with great pertinacity. Its nature may be gathered from the statement in the recent report of the Secretary of State for New York, that the total number of convictions for crime of all classes in that State during the year 1856 was eleven thousand three hundred and twenty-four, of which only two thousand eight hundred and six were by parties of American birth.

Cheraw Road.—At a meeting of the friends of this road at Cheraw on Friday last, fifty delegates were appointed to the Convention to meet in that place on Wednesday next. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the accommodation of the Convention.

State Stocks.—We notice sales in New York of $2,000 N. C. Bonds at 92; $8,000 at 92½; and $5,000 at 93. Virginia Bonds at 91¾.

The National Hotel Poison.—We think that a Medical writer in the National Intelligencer gives the true theory of the cause of the alarming sickness at the National Hotel, Washington City, by which the lives of Mr. Buchanan and so many others have been endangered. Instead of the water being poisoned by rats resorting to the cistern after eating arsenic, or arsenic being purposely or accidentally administered in the food served on the table, as different persons have supposed, this writer attributes it to the miasma from the sewers, cespools, and sewers under the house. We can well believe this, for the last time we stopped at that house, in the Summer of 1854, the stench was intolerable.

The house is deserted, and in the hands of the Board of Health.

We published a few days ago the names of certain Democrats voting against, and a number of Americans voting for the Revenue Law. Among the former was Mr. Erwin, and among the latter Mr. Outlaw. The Warrenton News says that "it is not true" that Mr. Erwin voted against the bill; and it also says that Mr. Outlaw is not an American.

Mr. Erwin's name appears in the list of yeas and nays, published during the session, among the nays—we presume correctly. Mr. Outlaw was nominated by an American Convention, accepted the nomination, endorsed the principles and was elected as a member of that party. In the list of members published in the Standard, to which we referred to ascertain their politics, Mr. Outlaw is put down as a "K. N." And if the Warrenton News will look over its own files it will doubtless find him so classed in the list of members published by it.

The News will not wonder that we regard these authorities as somewhat more reliable than its assertions, when we refer it to sundry statements, made by it some weeks ago as to the Bank officers in this State, erroneous in every particular, yet never corrected, though the errors were calculated to do a great deal of harm and were therefore pointed out.

The News has some hard words to say of us because we choose to remain Whigs, but we need not trouble ourselves about them. It is very evident that the News has no views of duty compelling it to praise where praise is due, and condemn where censure is due. We have: and therefore shall always remain on the "fence," according to the News's definition of "being on the fence."

The Raleigh papers have lately been coming very irregularly, frequently nearly a week on the way. This morning we have the Standard of Wednesday last, with some allusions to the Observer which we might have been tempted to notice if they had come in time. Let them pass.

New Court House.—Davidson county has contracted with Messrs. Dudly and Ashly for the erection of a new Court house at Lexington; at a cost of $20,000. The foundation and basement, 8 feet high, are to be of granite. The whole 2 stories high, 80 feet long by 60 wide, and it is expected to be the finest Court House in the State.

Why is not the North Carolina Rail Road more traveled over, is a question which we frequently hear asked, and to which no one seems able to give a satisfactory answer. One main reason, we think, of the small amount of travel, is the fact that but very few, comparatively speaking, know that there is such a road in existence. We conversed with a very intelligent gentleman, from Lincoln county, a few days ago, who was just on his way from the North, and who said scarcely any body out of the State knew that the road was finished. Such being the case, would it not be well to advertise a little more, and have agents at certain points in South Carolina, Virginia and other places, whose duty it should be to inform the public of the completion of the road, and the facilities and superior accommodations which are afforded on this route. We think a small outlay in this respect would pay.

Greensborough Patriot.

Certainly. Advertise and establish agencies in South Carolina and Virginia. The North Carolina papers will do the work for nothing. Such has become the established custom since the State set the example of advertising its bonds for sale in the Raleigh and Northern papers only. We say this disinterestedly, for of course we expect to receive no advertising either from the North Carolina Rail Road or the State Government.

The Rev. Calvin Colton, author of a "Life and Speeches of Henry Clay," "Political Economy," and other works, died at Savannah, whither he had gone for health, on the 13th inst. The 6th and last volume of his last and greatest work, the Life, Correspondence and Speeches of Henry Clay, is now going through the press.

High Prices.—At a sale in Lexington, on the 17th instant, a negro woman 35 years old with an infant, brought $1,250; a girl two years old, $330; and a boy four years old, $513. Corn sold for eighty-seven cents.

Greensborough Patriot.

Attempt to Throw a Passenger Train off the Track.—We learn from the Weldon Patriot that some fiend in human shape attempted on Tuesday last to throw from the track the morning passenger train from Wilmington, by placing two logs on the road between Battle's and Enfield Depots; but the accident was luckily prevented by the discovery of the logs by the engineer in time to stop the train before reaching them. The passengers, to show their appreciation of the watchful care of the engineer, made up a purse which they insisted upon his accepting.

Paying Investment.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Register says a gentleman of that city, at the North Carolina State Fair, bought a half-breed Devon cow, four years old, for waich he paid $40 to a Lynchburg, Va., dealer. The purchase was made on the 17th October, since which time a strict account of the milk obtained from the cow has been kept, which foots up the enormous quantity of three hundred and eight gallons. Valuable investment.

Washington, March 19.

A True Bill.—The Grand Jury have found a true bill for murder in the first degree, against Doddridge C. Lee, charged with killing David Hume, Esq., of Alexandria, at the Pension office, on the 28th of February last. Lee has been arrested and is now in jail.

Late from Europe.—The Alps has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

Cotton was steady. Sales of two days 11,500 bales. Breadstuffs dull.

The British Ministry has been defeated on Mr. Cobden's motion relative to the Chinese difficulties, by a vote of 263 to 247. But it was believed that Lord Palmerston will not resign nor dissolve Parliament.

Mr. Crampton has been appointed Minister to Hanover.

Advices had been received from China, to December 15. The news was principally confined to the details of the burning of Canton. The Emperor had issued his orders prohibiting subjects from trading with the English under the penalty of death.

There had been an attempt by the Chinese to destroy the English fleet, but it was gallantly repulsed.

All the western suburbs of Canton, and part of the city, was destroyed by fire on the 12th of January. The Mandarins in various districts had issued blood thirsty edicts against the English, offering rewards for assassinations and incendiarisms at Hong Kong. All the Chinese have quit the service of foreigners.

Private advices at Hamburg, say the affairs at Hong Kong were alarming. The bombardment had incited a general movement of the Chinese, andthe populace were beginning to show unusual courage. The foreign residents at Singapore are compelled to go armed, to prevent street attacks from the Chinese and Malays.

The latest from London says teas have again advanced.

Medical Graduates.—At the South Carolina College 99. Among them, Samuel J. Alexander, J. S. Devane, John McKay, W. L. Moore, and J. M. Wilson, of North Carolina.

FROM THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

Mr. Editor:—In the Herald of the 20th inst., I find a communication addressed to me which originally appeared in the Fayetteville Observer over the signature of "Bladen," and in which I am requested to answer various inquiries therein made relative to the battle of Elizabethtown.

It would afford me pleasure to furnish the desired information upon all the points adverted to by the writer of this article, but so far as my knowledge extends neither history or tradition has enlightened us as to some of them. For an answer to most of them however I would refer him to the account given of this battle by Caruthers, from whom I chiefly derived my information concerning it. There is much unwritten history relative to it throughout the Cape Fear country, and I presume that these traditionary recollections are nowhere more abundantly found than in the County of Bladen. I had no time, however, to gather them up in the preparation of my recent Address, nor was it necessary that I should do so, as my only object was to give something of prominence to an achievement in arms which I thought was much too little known and to which no adequate appreciation had ever been extended. And more especially did I desire to do something of justice to the memory of the late Gen. Brown of Bladen, the uniform and unterrified soldier of his country during the dark days of the Revolution, and the chosen Commander of that phalanx of patriots who in July 1781 achieved a victory which shattered the strength of the Tories in this section of North Carolina—thrilled the Whig heart of the Cape Fear with joy, and which was won by a degree of skill and valor only surpassed by the patriotism which called them into action.

With the hope that the spirit of inquiry which seems to influence the writer in the Observer, may be rewarded not only by the acquisition of all information he desires, but of much more of interesting reminiscence touching this memorable engagement,

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,
JOSHUA G. WRIGHT.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 15th inst., by D. B. Currie Esq., Mr. GEORGE R. BRYANT, Esq., to Miss SARAH ANN, eldest daughter of Malcom Graham Esq.

On the 11th instant, by G. H. Floyd, Esq., Mr. B. A. HOWELL, to Miss CAROLINE R. P. LEE, daughter of Joseph C. Lee, Esq., all of Robeson.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of Charity E. Highsmith, by the Rev. Hugh McAlpin, JAMES C. ROBINSON to Miss MIRIAM E. HIGHSMITH, all of Sampson county. [The Clinton Independent and Wilmington Journal please copy.]

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 21st inst., Mr GREEN WOMACK, aged about 40 years, formerly of Chatham county.

In Moore County, on the 10th ultimo, after a short illness, MARY JANE, daughter of John C. Wicker, aged 15 years.

In Stanly county, near Ebenezer Church, Col. JOHN COLLAWAY, aged about 57 years. He has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church for upwards of 20 years, and we can say that he, without doubt, died in the triumph of faith. Our county has lost one of its best citizens, and the Church one of its most prominent members.—Com.

In Mobile, on the 18th inst., little KATE, daughter of L. J. Fleming, late of Wilmington

Died, on Wednesday evening, the 18th of February, in the 85th year of her age, Miss SARAH GALES. She was the last survivor of the three sisters of the late Joseph Gales of Raleigh, North Carolina, U. S., who left Sheffield in 1794 on political grounds. With these ladies our late highly respected townsman, James Montgomery, resided for more than half a century.

Sheffield (England) Times.

In Hardeman county, Tenn., March 1st, of calculus or stone, Mr. WILLIAM MACON. He was born November 20th, 1786; married Miss Martha Kirby, April 11th, 1811, in North Carolina; and in the Spring of 1833 moved with his family and settled on Cub Creek, Hardeman county, West Tennessee, where he accumulated property sufficient to make all his children independent. His illness was protracted 15 days, of the most painful character, which he bore with christian fortitude, as he had been long a regular member of the Baptist Church. His death-bed was surrounded by his four sons and their wives and his four daughters and their husbands, with his aged companion. Hundreds will bear me witness when I say, he was a good citizen, a kind husband and father, a lenient master,—an honor to his relatives and friends in N. Carolina and Tennessee. J. P.

To the Medical Profession of the State.

IN my official notice of the approaching meeting of the State Medical Society, you will observe that it is one day later than the time specified in the last published transactions.

This was done to enable those who may attend, to make the connection between the Rail Road and the Steamer on the Black Water. To do this, it will be necessary to take the Train leaving Weldon for Portsmouth on Tuesday the 14th April, and reach the Black Water at 4 P. M., where you will remain all night and take the Steamer early Wednesday morning, and arrive at Edenton that afternoon in time for the meeting. Punctuality in this particular is indispensable.

The ease of access to Edenton this affords, will, I hope, induce a large delegation from the middle and Western portion of the State to attend.

This will be the eighth annual meeting of the society. It can no longer be regarded as an experiment, but a permanent institution. The good it has heretofore accomplished, and its prospects for continued usefulness, will, I am confident, induce many who have hitherto stood aloof, to give to it their warm approval and active co-operation.

I am authorized to state that Physicians attending this meeting will be passed over the W. & W. and the N. C. R. Roads at half price.

Papers advertising the meeting will please insert this notice. WILL. G. THOMAS, Sec'y.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 23.

BACON—	11½ a 12	LARD—	13 a
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	13 a 13½	Cuba,	50 a 52
Ordin. to mid.	11 a 11¼	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 00 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 00 a 00
Super.	6 50 a 0 00	Apple do,	75 a 00
Fine,	6 00 a 0 00	Whiskey,	55 a 60
Scratched,	5 50 a 0 00	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 10 a 1 15	Yellow dip,	1 90 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	1 90 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a 0	Hard,	90 a 0 00
Peas,	1 00 a 0 00	Spirits,	38 a 00
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—The decline which we noticed on Thursday continues, but at the decline we report steady market.

Flour—No change worthy of notice.

Corn—In demand, and occasionally higher figures are obtained.

Corrected by James G. Cook

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, 2 50 for virgin and yellow, and 1 50 for hard. Spirits 42 to 43, the latter an advance of 1 ct. No. 1 rosin 2 75 to $4. Tar 1 40. Sales of 175 bales of cotton at 13.

At New York, southern flour declined—6 30 to 6 50 mixed to good; 6 60 to $8 for fancy. Prime southern corn 75 to 78. Middling upland cotton 13⅞. Spirits 46 to 48, market firm and a speculative demand.

At Cheraw, Cotton 11½ to 12½. Receipts of the week 1166 bales. Previously 15,461. Bacon 12½ to 14. Corn 90 to $1. Flour $7 to 7 25.

At Charleston, cotton 11 to 13¾. Rice 3⅞ to 4⅝. N. C. corn 72 to 76. Flour dull at $7 to 7 25.

Total receipts of cotton 2,523,008 bales, against 2,720,033 last year. Decrease 197,025 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 20—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for E Gaither & Co, B L & J H Bitting, E F Moore, S Edwards, J S Williams, Nance & Lassiter, H L Myrover, Moore & Bro. C Banks, L Brandt, C W Andrews, Deep River Nav Co, S J Hinsdale, Murchison, Reid & Co, T R Baldwin, W B Richardson, M C Vick, W Draughon, J M Johnson & Martin, A A McKethan, W Overby, M Faulk, Mrs A A Brooksbank, Miss C Stauber, Jno A Pemberton, J N Smith, J J Leach, Worth & Utley, G W Williams & Co, D & W McLaurin, R Mitchell.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 18—Schrs N B T Thompson from Beaufort, N C; Brothers and Henry Finch from New York. 19—Schr W H Smith from Providence. 20—Schr North Carolina from Newbern. 20—Brig Benj Cushing from Gloucester, Mass., Schr Ellen Randall fm Little River.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER supply of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,
BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

All of which, being purchased by the case, will be offered by Wholesale or Retail at LOW PRICES.
March 21, 1857. 92tf
Carolinian copy.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my LANDS lying on the Cape Fear, 15 miles above Fayetteville, containing 550 acres on each side of the River, of which I will sell all or any portion. There is upon the said lands a beautiful residence with a dwelling and out-buildings.
A. R. SMITH.
March 23. 92*5w
Town papers copy 4 times.

WANTED,

A GOOD pair of CARRIAGE HORSES. Apply to
E. J. LILLY.
March 21, 1857. 92*2t

FRESH CRACKERS.

40 BOXES Soda, Boston, Butter, Sugar, Lemon and Fancy Crackers. Just received and for sale by CHARLES BANKS.
March 21. 92-2w

Stop the Thief!

STOLEN from my Stable on Sunday night, 22d inst., one bay HORSE, about eight years old, with blaze in his face, both hind feet white, and a knot on left hind leg. One bay horse MULE, with marks of gear on left shoulder. Also, one man's Saddle, with horn broken off, and wooden stirrups, and one black Wagon Saddle. Any information concerning them will be liberally rewarded by
JAMES McINTYRE.
March 23, 1857. 92-3t

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named springs. They are situated near the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy, mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Torys' Den," a very noted place in the revolutionary war. They also command a fine view of the Blue Ridge, Pilot Mountain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads leading to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the travelling public, and during the summer season a stage from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey passengers. The proprietor has been at great expense in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains, to render comfortable and pleasant all persons who may visit the Springs, whether for health or pleasure. The mineral waters of these Springs have been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States. The season will open on the first of June next.

RATES OF FARE.

Single persons per day,	$1 50
" " " week,	9 00
" " " month,	30 00
Children and servants half price.	
Single horse per day,	$0 75
" " " week,	5 00
" " " month,	18 00

PYLADES SMALLWOOD.
Piedmont Springs, March 1857. 92-*t18

C. J. & R. H. Jones

HAVING received their Spring Stock of Summer Dress and Domestic GOODS, invite the attention of their friends and acquaintances to the following:

Rich col'd Bareges, Satin plaid,
Plain do all colors, Crape Face,
Rich fig'd Challies,
Plain De-Laine, light colors,
Bl'k Silks and col'd,
Organdy Robes, Volant,
Do Striped and Plaid,
Jackonetts all colors,
Col'd Brilliantines, cheap,
Emb'd Collars and Sleeves, at all prices,
Do Hd'k'fs and plain,
Lace and Moire-Antique Mantles,
Thread and Bobbin Lace,
Ribbons of all kinds,
Hoop Skirts, and Bones in setts,
Damask Cloths and Napkins,
Fine Linen Sheeting 12-4.

—ALSO—

A choice lot of CLOTHING, Vests, Pants, and Coats, also the Ragland style of Coats and Vests, the very latest.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of COMBS, such as Puff, Band, Tucking, Open, Long and Fine. Also, a choice lot of Perfumery and Soap, all of which we will sell low for CASH.
March 17, 1857. 91-6t

Pay Up.—Those indebted to this office for subscription, advertising and printing, will oblige us by settling their accounts with our agent, Mr. C. C. McCrummen, who will attend the Courts in this Circuit for the purpose.

NORTHERN IRISH POTATOES.

A FRESH supply just received.
JAS. G. COOK.
March 23. 92-2w

Mrs. E. OVERBAUGH

WOULD inform her customers, the Ladies of Fayetteville and surrounding country in general, that she is prepared to Make, Line and Trim

BONNETS,

In addition to Embroidery and Dress-Making,—receiving the Fashions from New York every month She feels confident of pleasing, as regards taste and neatness of work.
Fayetteville, March 19. 91-2tpd

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to James McPherson are requested to come forward and pay up immediately.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Trustee.
March 18, 1857. 91-6t

STILL FOR SALE.

AT less than one-third its original cost, one of the best 30 bbl. STILLS in the county. It can be seen at my establishment. A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, March 18, 1857. 91-4t

Harper's Weekly Journal.

SUBSCRIBERS received at the Book Store at $2 50 per annum *cash*. Back numbers supplied if desired.
March 12, 1857.

PAINTS AND OILS.

5000 LBS Pure WHITE LEAD;
10 Bbls. LINSEED OIL;

Chrome Green,
Umber,
Venetian Red,
Vermillion,
Verdigris,
Tanner's Oil,
Red Lead,
Lamp Black,
Sweet Oil,
Yellow Ochre,
Prussian Blue,

Copal Varnish,
Litharge,
Zinc White,
Chrome Yellow,
Japan Varnish,
Lamp Oil,
Vandyke Brown,
Terra de Sienna,
Black Varnish,
Rose Pink,
Sand Paper,

Paint and Varnish Brushes. For sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
March 2, 1857. 86-4wi

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.
MURCHISON & HOWELL,
Commission Merchants,
No. 104 WALL STREET,
59-itf] NEW YORK.

TO MINERS.

THE Montgomery and Richmond Coal Mining Company will receive Sealed Proposals for sinking a Bore for Coal in the valley of Cheek's Creek, at a stated price for the first, second, third, fourth and fifth 100 feet of boring. If coal is cut through to the satisfaction of the Company, before the termination of any of the above mentioned sections of 100 feet, the boring to cease.

All bids shall be laid before a committee of five, chosen by the company, who shall sit on the 15th of May next, and judge of the merits of the bids and decide whether they be received or not. Good references must accompany the bids. Bids will be received until the 15th of May, 1857. Bidders will address J. Luther, Esq., Ch'm'n of Committee, at Pekin, Montgomery Co., N. C.
March 9, 1857. 90-*3ti

AT THE
"CITY CLOTHING STORE,"
38 MARKET STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.,
Are the following articles, viz:

Dress Frock Coats, latest style.
Doe-skin and fancy Cass'r Pants, do.
Drap d'Ete, Linen Drill and Alpaca do. do.
Business Suits for Spring and Summer.
Linen, Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Coats.
Farmers' Satin, Marseilles, Silk and Linen Vests.

Youths' Clothing, Children's do.,

Consisting of plain and fancy suits, Saques, Jackets, &c. &c. Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS. Ladies' Portmonaies, Cabas, Reticules, &c.

☞ CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, in great variety—newest importations.

☞ HILZINGER, at the head of the Cutting and Merchant Tailoring Department, insures perfection in fit and workmanship.

The most extensive variety of

UNDER GARMENTS,

Ever opened in any one house in the State, is now on the shelves.

The celebrated "YOKE SEAM" SHIRT is sold only at this house.

To enumerate the different varieties of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, such as Cravats, Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, &c., &c., it would be necessary to occupy an entire column of the "Observer."

To all such as have discriminating taste and appreciate good fabrics, good workmanship, and approved styles, we direct their attention and would advise them to call at

BALDWIN'S
City Clothing Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. B. This house has the agency for the sale of the Steel frame Sole Leather TRUNK, and always keeps on hand a full assortment of Ladies' Trunks, Hat Cases, &c.
March 14, 1857. 90-sw1aw6ti

COMMON SCHOOLS.

ELECTIONS will be held at the District School Houses, or at such places as the Schools are taught, for Committee-men for the year 1857 and '58, on the first Saturday in April next, (that day being the 4th day of the month,) in the following Districts, which are supposed to be in the county of Cumberland, and excluding those believed to be in the county of Harnett,—under the direction of the following persons:

District No. 13—Daniel Bain, David McNeill.
14—John McPhail, Dugald McPhail.
15—Ezekiel King, John McPhail.
16—Robert Williams, James Guy.
17—John Holmes, Hector Strickland.
18—Newsom Autrey, Wilson Faircloth.
19—John Murphy, James T Blue.
20—John McDaniel, Randal McDaniel.
21—Joseph Bullard, M H Seawell.
22—Thos Teabout, Jos Downing.
23—D L Smith, Wm Davis.
24—John P McLean, M J Buie.
25—John Colvin, N McFadyen.
26—Benj Smith, W M Giles.
40—John McDonald, A C Buie.
41—Rob't Smith, Arch'd McCollum.
42—Roderick McCrummen, Neill Patterson.
43—Alex Campbell, John L Campbell.
44—R D Gillis, Rob't Graham.
45—W L McDiarmid, Philip McRae.
46—John McKellar, Dan'l Munroe, Jr.
47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin.
48—Chas Munroe, John Brown.
49—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin.
50—Arch'd Ray, Gilbert Munroe.
51—D S McColeman, Neill R Blue.
52—Arch'd Buie, Neill McQueen.
53—Alex McDonald, Wm Adcocks.
54—John C Ellis, Jas A Byrne.
55—Neill G McNeill, Jno McDonald.
56—Wm Butler, Isaac Hollingsworth.
57—Angus McGill, Jesse Ellis.
58—James G Cook, Joseph A Worth.
59—Duncan McArthur, John Gardner.
60—W J Anderson, Isaac B Hawley.
61—E W Barge, J T Warden.
62—Thos J Johnson, Joseph Arey.
63—Jas Sundy, Chas D Nixon.
64—Andrew C Ray, Roderick McRae.
65—Wm McMillan, Arch'd McLean.
68—Arch'd Ray, Malcom Gillis.
70—Chas Munroe, John A McKethan.
72—Enoch Herring, Jas McKay, Sr.
73—Arch'd McDugald, Alex Darrach.
74—Wm A King, John Cashwell.
75—N H Jones, James Cashwell.
77—Henry Averitt, Wm Carter.

The Committee-men elected are required to make return of the number of Children in their Districts respectively, in one month after their election. Children not under 6 years of age, and not over 21.

Where no elections are held, the Board will appoint the School Committee-men.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Ch'n, &c.
Fayetteville, March 18, 1857. 91-2w

SPRING STOCK.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving their SPRING STOCK, comprising a complete and general assortment of

Dry Goods, with Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Ready-Made Clothing.

Which will be offered to the WHOLESALE trade for Cash, or on the usual time to prompt buyers. Those owing us notes and accounts past due will please make immediate payment.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

March 9, 1857. 88tf

Town papers copy.

Dr. JAMES F. FOULKES

IS now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY consisting of a large assortment of *Drugs and Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Inks (a large assortment,) Alcohol, Bacardi Fluid, Wines and Brandies (for Medical purposes,) Congress Water, &c.*

He would particularly call the attention of Country Merchants to his STOCK, as it is his intention to sell low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

March 9, 1857. 88tf

New Goods.

THE undersigned have received into Store their recent purchases of

GOODS,

Embracing a large and general stock of

Groceries and Hardware.

Which they will sell on their usual accommodating terms. G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 4, 1857. 87tf

NOTICE.

WE hereby forbid any person from trespassing on any of our Lands known as the Kingsbury Lands, and we particularly forbid persons from chipping and tending the Turpentine Boxes. We will enforce the law in every instance of a trespass.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 6, 1857. 88tf

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Cumberland, upon the petition of Eliza Hybart and others, I will sell at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 6th day of April next, the BRICK TENEMENT now occupied by C. J. & R. H. Jones, adjoining D. & W. McLaurin and B. F. Pearce.

The above property will be sold upon a credit of six months. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.

March 4, 1857. 87ts

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to Jas. C. McEachin, as Guardian of the heirs of John Morrison, dec'd, are hereby respectfully informed, that said guardian has in a great majority of instances endorsed and transferred their notes to the undersigned. Also, that our urgent necessities, apart from the requirements of the endorser, compel us to collect as speedily as possible. All thus indebted will therefore oblige us, and themselves too, by paying up immediately. We must and will sue where the money is not forthcoming.

A. D. MORRISON,
J. M. MORRISON,
N. A. MORRISON.

Laurinburgh, N. C., March 2, 1857. 87tf

LANDS FOR SALE, NEAR TROY, IN THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

WE offer for sale, the two following Tracts of Land, in the County of Montgomery:

One Tract, lying on the waters of Little River, and nearly around the the town of Troy, and very near to it, containing about 3700 Acres, a considerable portion of which is lively farming land, covered with a great quantity of very valuable timber, and abounding with many lasting springs of good water, and healthy.

Also, one other Tract containing 2500 acres, a few miles West of Troy, lying on the waters of Island Creek, Woodrun Creek, Clark's Creek, Rocky Creek, and Cedar Creek, which it is believed contains a great deal of MINERAL WEALTH. It borders on a Gold Mine tract, and runs a considerable distance around it, on which a large amount of Gold has been found. It is well watered, well timbered, and contains a good deal of productive land.

A good bargain will be given in the sale of these lands. On the payment of one-third in cash, a credit of one and two years will be given for the balance.

Any further information about these lands may be obtained from Mr. E. Deberry, of Montgomery, who will communicate to us any offers made for them, and aid the purchaser in obtaining titles.

Any communications addressed to us at Baltimore, will be promptly attended to.

C. A. SCHAFFER,
SAMUEL KEYSER.

Feb'y 14, 1857. 83-swtf

Attention the Whole!

ALL those in need of HARNESS or SADDLES will please give us a call and examine our assortment, which we think will compare favorably with any other in this place, either for neatness of finish or durability of workmanship, or quality or quantity.

N. B. All those in arrears for work delivered last year will please pay up, as the subscribers are in need of money.

McDONALD & WHALEY.

Feb'y 17, 1857. 83-1m

GUANO.

50 TONS No. 1 Peruvian Guano. For sale by WORTH & UTLEY.

Feb'y 21. 84-tf

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A RETIRED CLERGYMAN, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Feb'y 21. 84-3m

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

WITH HALL'S Patent POWDER PROOF LOCKS—the same that were awarded separate Medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853; and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered to the public; and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water St.,
and 5 Murray St., New York.

Agents in N. C.—J. R. Blossom, Wilmington; W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.

Harper's Magazine for February, 1857. E. J. HALE & SON.

FOR SALE.

ADAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

The SOUTHERN HARMONY—new edition, revised and enlarged. A further supply of this popular book just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 10, 1856.

A CARD.

H. M. BAUSHER, Professor of Modern Languages and Teacher of Music, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in this place for the purpose of giving lessons in the Languages and Music. Having already formed a Class in French, and having some leisure, would be willing to give instructions to Ladies on the Piano and French at their residences. Persons requiring his services will please leave word at the Office of the Fayetteville Hotel.

H. M. BAUSHER.

P. S. Pianos tuned at moderate charges.

Feb'y 2, 1857. 78-3m

NEW BOOKS.

PHILEDULCIA; from "Notes and Queries;" The Elephant Club, by Doesticks; Past Meridian, by Mrs. Sigourney; The Rifle, Axe and Saddle-Bags, by Milburn; Christmas Stories.

JUVENILES: The Aimwell Stories, consisting of the "Whistler, or the Manly Boy;" Ella, or Turning over a New Leaf; Oscar, or the Boy who had his own way; The Indian Fairy Book; Abbott's Stories about Common Things. Also, further supplies of Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 17, 1857.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C., on the 8th inst., a negro boy named JIM, about 18 years of age, of dark brown color, about five feet high, heavy built, and weighs from 140 to 150 lbs. He is smart and quick spoken, and rocks when he walks. The only notable mark recollected is a scar on the middle of the forehead, near where the hair joins. He had on, when last seen, a brown Tweeds coat, with flaps on the pocket. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for him, if taken out of the county of Chatham, or Twenty-five Dollars if taken in it.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Pittsborough, Jan'y 15, 1857. 74bptf

FURTHER SUPPLY OF BOOKS

THE American Almanac for 1857;
Kane's Arctic Exploration; Draper's Physiology;
The Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster;
The American Sportsman, by Lewis, illustrated;
A New Life of Summerfield, by Willet;
Veva, or the War of the Peasants, by Hendrick Conscience;
Count Hugo, the Miser, &c., by the same author;
The Torch Light;
Tuck's Selections for Sabbath Reading;
Brown's Bible Dictionary;
The American Debater; Upham's Mental Philosophy; Alexander's Moral Science; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 4, 1857.

New Music for the Piano and Guitar, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 22.

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received:—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do. Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
75 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
60 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coil's Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
20 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half bbls Super Carb Soda,
10,000 Cigars, various brands.

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

WANTED,

A FEW likely servants,—men, boys and girls. The highest price will be paid by calling upon

J. H. ROBERTS.

Feb'y 9, 1857. 80tf

Town papers copy.

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

For Haywood and Locksville.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Company, from and after this day, will run a Steamer once a week, twice a week, or once in two weeks as the business may demand—between the above points and Fayetteville and Wilmington.

July 10, 1856. 20tf

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 25, 1856. 16-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

1500 BUS. CORN,
1000 Sacks Salt,
20 Bbls. Malletts, (Oak,)

To arrive and for sale. W. P. ELLIOTT.

Oct. 22. 59-tf

6 Cases, 26 gross Webster's Elementary Spelling Books. Just received.

March 4. E. J. HALE & SON.

Freight and Passenger Line between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

STEAMER MAGNOLIA, leaves Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday mornings, 15 minutes after sun rise.

Leaves Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH, leaves Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Both carrying Freight and Passengers.

Steamer ROWAN, with full sets of Lighters, runs regularly, carrying Freight only.

The regularity of our Boats on all stages of the River, and the despatch and promptness in delivering goods, are too well known to require comment.

To our patrons we tender our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and can assure all shippers that no efforts will be spared in future, and feel confident that our facilities for dispatch are equal if not superior to any line on Cape Fear River.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Lutterloh & Co.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1856. 50tf

The Greatest Invention of the Age.

HAVING purchased the exclusive right for the State of North Carolina of GEAR'S MACHINE FOR CUTTING, TURNING AND MOULDING IRREGULAR FORMS IN WOOD, I offer the Machine to the Manufacturers of this State as the most perfect and effective ever invented to work irregular forms in wood. It has been thoroughly tested, and can perform the labor of *ten* to *fifty men* in the most complicated kinds of work.

It can do handsomely and rapidly all irregular and carved work, such as Circular and Gothic Sashes and Doors, Brackets and Scrolls, Tracery and Arches of the most difficult patterns, Cabinet Ware and Furniture, Carriages, Rail Road Cars, Chairs, Millwright and Factory work, Ship and Boat Building, Agricultural Implements, Block Letters, Picture and Mirror Frames, and Patterns for Machinery. In fact, work such as no other Machine has ever done before.

I am prepared to sell single and County Rights, and to furnish Machines.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, Proprietor.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1856. 52-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands.—E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort.—Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City.—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridger Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville.—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton.—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan.—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription.

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of Shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 64ypd

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised.

D. M. McLAURIN,
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

Negro Clothing.

BLANKETS, KERSEYS, HATS, SHOES, &c. Now receiving

J. & T. WADDILL.

November 17, 1856. 57tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. just received and for sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 27. 51-

PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Oct. 22, 1856. 50tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857. 70tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 22, 1853. 79-tf

W. A. HUSKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON,
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES.

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

DR. W. J. MUNROE,

HAVING located in Fayetteville, will attend to all calls.

Feb'y 24. 85-3m

S. M. THOMAS.

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Agent for Lutterloh & Co's Steamboat Line.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

Oct. 21, 1853. 50-tf

JOHN P. SAMPSON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. 55tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS.

NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical; or the conditions and course of the life of man. By John William Draper, M. D., LL. D. Illustrated with 300 Wood Engravings.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Hills of Shatemuc, by Miss Warner, Author of the "Wide Wide World;" Household Mysteries, a Romance of Southern Life; School Books, &c., just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

EMERSON'S Arithmetics and Keys; Parker's Philosophy; North Carolina Readers; Bullion's Greek Grammar and Reader; Pikes' Arithmetic; Comstock's Philosophy. Further supplies just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG Lady, fully competent to teach English, and Instrumental Music on the Piano, desires a situation, in a seminary or private family, as Teacher. The best references given, and salary moderate.

Address, Miss S. G. BECTON,
Everittsville, N. C.

March 16. 90*3tpd

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

ARE now receiving their usual variety of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, to which the attention of wholesale purchasers is respectfully invited.

March 14, 1857. 90-6t

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for a note given by me to Elam Lee, for $140, with R. D. Melvin surety, for the hire of a boy York, due January 8th, 1858. Said note was put into the hands of R. D. Melvin for the purpose of being forwarded to the said Elam Lee, which he has failed to do. The said note has been settled with Mr. Lee, and I am determined not to pay it again.

P. JERNIGAN.

March 14, 1857. 90*3tpd

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE Eighth Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, will be held in the town of Edenton, at 5 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday the 15th of April, 1857.

Delegates, Permanent Members, and the Profession generally are requested to attend.

WILL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D.
Secretary N. C. Med. Soc.

Feb. 26th, 1857. 86*tm

VALUABLE LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being determined to move to the South West, is desirous to sell his well known Tract of Land, lying in Stanly county, and on the waters of the Yadkin River containing

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES.

Said land is well timbered, and that which is cleared is very fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. A good Dwelling House, out Houses, Barns, &c., are upon the said tract.

Belonging to the said tract, is a most

VALUABLE MERCHANT'S MILL,

situated on the Yadkin river; said Mill is entirely new, contains three runners, and is located directly opposite the Yadkin Manufacturing Company. The water power on said tract, is regarded by competent judges as superior to any in the State.

Any amount of Machinery can be used successfully on the river, and roads to and from the Mills are good and superior to any other roads, leading to any other Mill in Stanly county.

Persons wishing to engage in Manufacturing pursuits, would do well to call on the subscriber. He has several other tracts, not adjoining the above, which he would also like to sell.

Terms made easy. Those wishing to buy such property, can at all times find the subscriber on the premises.

MARVEL KIRK.

Stanly Co., N. C., Feb'y 10, 1857. 82*3m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the original Certificate of Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of David Hay, has been lost or mislaid. I shall make application to the Company for the issuing of a new certificate of stock.

WALTER A. HUSKE,
Administrator of D. Hay.

Feb'y 21, 1857. 84-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February 26th, 1857.

Elizabeth Stanback, Thomas Ingram, George Dunlap and wife Anna P., Joseph B. Ingram, Winey C. Allen, Eliza K. Sibley, Catharine Parr, Jeremiah Ingram, Benjamin F. Ingram, Matthew W. Burroughs and wife Julia, Woodson Crump and wife Clementine, Eben D. Ingram, *against* Samuel P. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Winey, Roland Crump and wife Sarah, Presley N. Ingram, Risden H. Bennett and wife Ann, Benjamin Ingram, John B. Ingram and Eben N. Ingram.

Petition for Re-Probate of the Will of Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd.

IT appearing from the affidavit of Benjamin I. Dunlap, Executor of said Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd, that Samuel P. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Winey, three of the Defendants, are not residents of this State but reside in the State of Mississippi: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, (a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville,) commanding said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the cause will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, this 26th day of February, A. D. 1857.

86*6t] J. WHITE, Clk.

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Plantation in Robeson county immediately on the road from Fayetteville to Lumberton, 20 miles from the former and 13 miles from the latter place. There are **1046 ACRES**, of which 200 are in a good state of cultivation, and includes a good Dwelling and out-houses and two wells of good water.

Those wishing to buy will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to sell, and will make the terms easy.

WM. McMILLAN,
Philadelphus P. O.

March 4, 1857. 88*4t

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by B. J. Gilbert, I will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on the 3d of April, a

TRACT OF LAND,

to satisfy said Trust, conveyed therein, lying and being in Chatham county, N. C., about 4 miles from the Deep River Coal Region, joining the lands of B. B. Stinson and others. The tract contains about 300 acres, 80 of which is in a high state of cultivation; the remainder all wood land and well timbered.

R. H. DAVIS, Trustee.

Carbonton, Feb'y 28, 1857. 88*4t

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods.

D. B. McARN.
E. LILLY.

Aug. 8, 1856. 38*tf

LAW BOOKS

THE Subscribers have on hand and will fill orders for

North Carolina Supreme Court [illegible]

in sets or in single volumes. [illegible] Digested Manual. Jones's Digest [illegible] of North Carolina. Wiley's New [illegible]

STORY, on Sales, Bills, Contracts, [illegible] Agency, Equity Jurisprudence, Equity [illegible]

ARCHBOLD, on Practice, Criminal [illegible] Pleading, Landlord and Tenant.

CHITTY, on Contracts, Criminal Law, [illegible] Medical Jurisprudence.

SUGDEN, on Vendors and Property.

POWELL, on Mortgages, and [illegible]

SMITH, on Actions at Law, [illegible] Landlord and Tenant, Chancery Practice.

SANDERS, on Pleading and Evidence, [illegible] Trusts, Reports.

RUSSELL, on Arbitration, Factors, [illegible]

HOFFMAN'S Legal Study, and Master [illegible]

WILLIAMS on Personal Property.

WHEATON'S Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

WHARTON, on American Law of Homicide, [illegible] cal Jurisprudence, State Trials in the [illegible] American Criminal Law, Law D[illegible]

Stephen on Pleading. Roper on [illegible] Vendors. Fearne on Remainders [illegible] ments. Coke upon Littleton, [illegible] new edition. Kent's Commentaries [illegible] Dart's Vendors and Purchasers [illegible] ams' Equity. Tonbat's Law of [illegible] Hughes' Equity Draughtsman. [illegible] Evidence. Gresley on Law of [illegible] Bills and Promissory Notes. [illegible] [illegible] U. S. Criminal [illegible] [illegible] Roscoe's Criminal Evidence [illegible] Law of Marriage. Colyer on Partnership [illegible] Evidence. Oliver on Conveyancing [illegible] Real Property. Taylor's Law Glossary [illegible] Real Property [illegible] on Bills [illegible] Sharswood's Professional Ethics [illegible] Equity. Wills on Circumstantial Evidence [illegible] Landlord and Tenant. Warren on [illegible] on Discovery [illegible] Equity Precedents. Marsh on [illegible] Equity Evidence [illegible] Mathew's Presumptive Evidence [illegible] cession. Ellis on Insurance [illegible] Perpetuity. Fillmore on Tenancy [illegible] nership. Wilson on Uses [illegible] land on Contracts. [illegible]

These or other Law Books ordered [illegible] to the Profession in any part of [illegible] able terms. E. J. HALE [illegible]

STANDARD LITERA

THE Waverly Novels 27 vols. [illegible] Cooper's Novels.
Irving's Works, 15 vols.
Prescott's Conquest of Peru and [illegible]
" Lives of Ferdinand and Isabella
" Life of Philip the 2d.
Benton's 30 years in the U. S. Senate [illegible]
The Statesman's Manual, 4 vols.
Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols.
Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the [illegible]
Webster's Works, 6 vols.
Colton's Life and Times of Henry Clay.
Memoir of S. S. Prentiss of Miss.
Pictorial Life of Andrew Jackson.
Memoir of Wm. Wirt by Kennedy.
Life of Wise and Virginia P[illegible]
Garland's Life of John Randolph.
Democracy in America, by De Tocqueville.
Abbott's Life of Napoleon, 2 vols. [illegible]
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.
Life of Wm. Pinckney of Md.
Bayard Taylor's India, China and Japan.
Com. Perry's Japan Expedition.
Lieber on Civil Liberty and Self Government.
The Physical Geography of the Sea, by Lieut. Maury.
Liberty and Slavery, by Bledsoe of Virginia.
Southey's Common Place Book.
Life and Correspondence of Southey.
The Spectator.
Wilson's Tales of the Borders.
The Scottish Gael, or Manners, Antiquities and Customs of Scotland.
The Scots Worthies, by John Howie.
Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott.
Chambers's Life and Works of Robert Burns.
Hamilton's Discussions in Philosophy and Literature.
Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey.
The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland.
Chambers' Miscellanies.
Proctor's History of the Crusades, illustrated.
Woodfall's Junius; Hannah More's Works.
Plutarch's Lives; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson.
Novels and Tales by Maria Edgeworth.
Allison, Burke and Johnson's Works.
Milman's Gibbon's Rome.
Hallam's Works; Cousin's by Hazlitt.
Men and Women of the 18th Century by Houssaye.
The Guide to Social Happiness, by Mrs. Ellis.
Family Monitor by the same Author.
Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England.
The Modern British Essayists, 7 vols.
Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, Scott, Hemans and [illegible]
Poets in various styles of binding: The Best [illegible] of the British Poets, &c., &c.

Oct. 29. E. J. HALE & S

Dr. H. G. McEachin.

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.

Nov'r 1856. 61-6m

JAMES M. PENNINGTON.

RETAILER IN SPIRITOUS LIQUORS.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

March 2, 1857. 86-1m

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 5th of December 1856, his negro man ANDREW. Andrew is of a dark copper color; is about 19 or 20 years of age; has lost the fore-finger of his left hand; spare built, not weighing more than 145 or 150 lbs.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any convenient jail.

H. BULLOCK, J

Marysville, Robeson Co., N. C., Jan'y 31, 1857. 78-3mpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term 1857.

Jane G. Boggan adm'x de bonis non of Randall McKay *vs.* Catharine McKay, Robert McKay.

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

82*6w] J. WHITE, C

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1857.

Peter and John Russel, Adm'rs of John Russel, William Leonard, Caswell Leonard, Josiah [illegible] Frances Ann Leonard, Nancy Russel, Sarah [illegible] James Russel, Martha Russel, Frances R[illegible]

Petition for sale of Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Russel, one of the Defendants, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, commanding said James Russel to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiffs' petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the petition heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

84*6t] J. WHITE, Clerk